The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5273. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Recent Tenantry Troubles in Ireland.

Interview Between the Sultan of Turkey and Admiral Farragut.

Further Particulars of the Indian Outrages in Kansas.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Tenant Troubles in Ireland—Singular Verdict of a Coroner's Jury.

DUBLIN, Monday, Aug. 17.

Late Saturday afternoon a Coroner's inquest was held on the body of Mr. SCULLY, who was murdered by his tenants in Tipperary on that day. After hearing a mass of evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of murder, but took the occasion to deprecate the conduct of Mr. SCULLY, and suggested that new and more liberal laws were needed to prevent a repetition of such scenes.

Arrival of Hon. Reverdy Johnson in England.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister, who arrived at Southampton a few days since, in the steamer *Baltimore*, still remains in that city. He will probably leave for London to-morrow, and enter upon the discharge of his duties. Mr. JOHNSON is the object of much attention.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 17.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister, arrived in this city to-day from Southampton.

Sailing of the Austrian Legation for the United States.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 17.

Baron VON LEDERER, the recently appointed Minister of Austria to Washington, and the members of the Legation, sailed for the United States on Saturday last, on board the steamship *Cuba*.

Meeting of the Tory Party at Crystal Palace.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 17—Midnight.

A great meeting of the Tory Party was held at the Crystal Palace this evening.

Resolutions were adopted expressing in general terms the determination of the party to firmly support the Church, the Throne and the Constitution.

TURKEY.

Admiral Farragut at Constantinople—His Interview with the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Aug. 17.

Admiral FARRAGUT, accompanied by Mr. MORRIS, the Minister of the United States, had an interview with the Sultan last week, at which, after the interchange of compliments and good wishes, His Majesty informed the Admiral that the flagship *Franklin* would be permitted to pass through the Dardanelles to Constantinople, should the Admiral so desire.

Gen. IGNATIEF, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, last week entertained Admiral FARRAGUT and the officers of his fleet at a grand banquet given at the Russian Legation.

GERMANY.

News from a North Pole Exploring Expedition.

BERLIN, Monday, Aug. 17.

The yacht *Germania*, which left Bergen, Norway, on an exploring expedition to the North Pole, was seen on the 23d of June in latitude 74½. She was steering due north. The sea was clear of ice.

Another Fenian Scare in Canada—Military Preparations.

KINGSTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

The Commandant here has received instructions to have troops ready and under orders at short notice. The Commissariat Department is now actively engaged in making the necessary arrangements. The guard at the Provincial Penitentiary has been doubled.

OTTOWA, Monday, Aug. 17.

Vague rumors prevail here as to the assembling of a large force of Fenians in the neighborhood of Ogdensburg. The men belonging to the Rifle Brigade at rifle practice near Chelsea, have been called in. Orders have been issued to the military to be on the alert.

TORONTO, Canada, Monday, Aug. 17.

Two thousand volunteers are to be called out for three weeks and brigaded with the regulars. The Commissariat Department here have received orders to provide supplies.

GEORGE H. BANGS, the Chicago Detective, was brought before the Police Magistrate this morning on a charge preferred by Mrs. DAN. THOMPSON, accused by him of being implicated in the express robbery. He was remanded until Thursday.

Rev. MORLEY PUNSHON was married on Saturday at the residence of Rev. Dr. RYERSON, to his deceased wife's sister.

Sir JNO. A. MACDONALD and party have arrived at Quebec, and will proceed West in the morning.

The People's Bank of Baltimore Robbed by Burglars.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 17.

Last night it was discovered that the People's Bank of this city, had been entered by burglars, the vault blown open and robbed of its contents, consisting of money, bonds and securities belonging to the bank, and valuables of a similar character, which had been deposited by individuals for safe keeping. The bank itself losses about $8,000 as far as ascertained, but the entire loss is not yet known, owing to the absence from the city of the depositors who are the principal losers. The detectives have some clue to the thieves and are now in pursuit of them.

The Evening *Commercial* states that so far as has been ascertained, the loss by the robbery of the People's Bank amounts to $16,350, of which the bank loses $6,700.

New Cotton from Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 17.

A bale of new cotton was received to-day from Washington County, Mississippi.

The Cattle Disease—The Board of Cattle Commissioners.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 17.

In view of the continued apprehension of the cattle disease, Gov. FENTON has summoned to the Executive Chamber, LEWIS WALLEN, of Buffalo; JOHN STANTON GOULD, of Columbia; and Gen. PATRICK, of Seneca, who, under chapter 740, laws of 1866, are constituted a Board of Commissioners for the protection of cattle, &c., from destruction by infectious diseases. As the law gives ample power to this Commission, it is probable that measures will be adopted, in addition to the steps heretofore taken by the Governor and the Board of Health in New-York and in several other localities, to prevent the introduction, as far as possible, of infected cattle, and the further spread of the disease.

THE INDIANS.

The Raid in Kansas—Defeat of a Detachment of Troops—Flight of Women and Children.

ST LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Aug. 17.

Advices from Solomon City, Kansas, state that the hostile Indians were reported within twenty-eight miles of that place at daylight this morning. Their strength is estimated at from six hundred to fifteen hundred warriors. They are reported as having declared that they are going to clean out the white settlements on all these streams. The women and children are coming in very fast, and the town is nearly full of refugees. It is reported that a detachment of soldiers had an engagement with the savages yesterday between the Solomon and Saline Rivers; that the soldiers were whipped; nearly all the settlers north of Asher Creek surrounded, and eight white persons killed. The settlers for thirty miles along the Solomon River have been driven off. Gov. CRAWFORD is in Saline organizing the militia, and one squad had gone to the relief of the settlers up the river. The other troops would follow as soon as they received arms and ammunition from Topeka. A body of hostile Indians is now moving toward the Republican Valley.

A dispatch from Solomon City, Kansas, says Gen. SULLY left Fort Harker to-day with troops and one month's rations. The Indians are reported to have gone toward the Republican Fork. Gov. CRAWFORD is after them with militia and United States troops.

NORMAN FRUITE has sued the *Democrat* for libel in connection with an article recently published in that paper describing a suit brought against FRUITE by Miss MILLIE JOHNSON, of Leavenworth, Kansas, for breach of promise. FRUITE claims $20,000 damages.

RANDOLPH STAAKE attempted to assassinate Judge JECKO, one of the most popular Justices of the Peace in St. Louis, to-day, because he lost a suit in the Judge's Court last Summer.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Aug. 17.

The House passed the bill putting the negroes of the State on an equal footing with the whites. The colored members demand the right to hotel tables, beds and all licensed places. Several white Republicans voted against declaring on the question of race. They must go with their own color.

Seventy sections of the Tax law passed without opposition to-day.

The Governor has as yet been unable to raise any funds.

Democratic County Convention at Ithaca.

ITHACA, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 17.

At the Democratic County Convention held in this city on Saturday, the 15th, C. L. GRANT was chosen as delegate to the State Convention. A resolution was adopted favoring the nomination of JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor, and A. P. LANING, of Erie, for Lieutenant-Governor.

Removal of the Collector at Richmond—Base Ball Match.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Aug. 17.

Mr. J. M. HUMPHREYS, Collector of this port and member of the City Council, was removed from the latter position by military authority to-day.

The match game of base-ball between the Maryland Club of Baltimore, and the Pastime of Richmond, resulted in the defeat of the latter.

Judge ALEXANDER RIVES is out in a brief letter announcing that he will support GRANT and COLFAX.

The Teachers' National Convention in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Aug. 17.

The Teachers' National Convention met at the Capitol this morning. A large number of delegates and spectators were present. The session was devoted to the consideration of the questions of National Superintendents' Associations, and various other subjects of interest were discussed. Hon. Mr. BARNARD, who was expected to address the meeting, did not appear.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Bequest to the Andover Theological Seminary.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

A man named CUNNINGHAM was run over on the Lowell Railroad, in East Cambridge, on Saturday, and killed. FREDERICK JONES, a Boston merchant, has given $15,000 to the Andover Theological Seminary, toward the foundation of a Professorship of Elocution.

Fatal Accident on the Pacific Railroad—Five Men Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 17.

An Omaha dispatch says that a construction train of the Union Pacific Railroad, in backing toward Fremont Station, on Saturday, ran over a cow, throwing the caboose off the track, killing five men, and wounding twelve others. Two of the latter died yesterday.

A Boy Drowned at Stratford, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, Aug. 17.

Two boys fell into the river at Stratford, on Saturday, and one of them, named JOHN SCHWIERING, aged 11 years, was drowned. The body was recovered on Sunday. The deceased was a New-Yorker, and a scholar at Sedgwick's Academy.

Arrival of the Steamship Nova Scotian.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Aug. 17.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool and Londonderry for Quebec, passed this point about 5:30 o'clock this morning. She brings 29 cabin and 256 steerage passengers.

A Foundry Burned in Canada.

WHITBY, Ont., Monday, Aug. 17.

BROWN & PATTERSON'S foundry, which employed over fifty men, was burned to the ground yesterday. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

Base Ball Match in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 17.

The Olympics, of Washington, D. C., played a game of base ball with the Athletics, of Philadelphia, which was won by the latter by a score of 35 to 27. The Athletics were "whitewashed" once, and were unsuccessful in their attempt to put a blank score on the Olympics.

Base Ball Match at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Aug. 17.

The match game of base ball, between the Unions of Morrisania, and the Actives of this city, resulted in a defeat of the latter by a score of 8 to 36.

Picking Bones—A Lady's Note from Saratoga.

The concourse of people here is great—the crowd motley. In the ball-room and on the drive they are pretty much alike, but at the table—ah! there's the rub. The table is the true test of the station to which one is reared. What's bred in the bone will come out at table. Habits in formation three times a day for fifteen or for fifty years must tell their story, and they tell it often by an opposite manifestation. Such is the fact in the case of that party of good substantial looking women who are laboring with knife and fork over ears of corn and chicken wings, and who are growing nervous under the impression that the eyes of all the men and women at all the tables are bent on them, eagerly curious as to how they all dispatch the contents of their plates. This, and the conscious insincerity as to their capacity to acquit themselves creditably, must make the dining-room to them equal to the arena to the gladiator who feels in his bones that he's foredoomed, but still is forced to fight it out on that line just the same as if his chance of life was equal with his fellows. At home, those suffering ladies took their chicken bones in their fingers, and laughed and chatted and got some good from their dinners—else they would not look so well-conditioned now. But then they had a vague idea that they were eating in a vulgar way, and this, you know, is "company manners" they are putting on now. And very miserable they are making themselves too. For their benefit we translate from BRILLAT SAVARIN'S *Lectures to His Cook* the following which may be regarded as the law on the subject: "Remember," my dear Professor, said that gentleman, courtier and philosopher to the functionary who presided over his *cuisine*: "Remember, I am to have ladies to dinner to-day. You have not forgotten, I hope, my former instructions to you on the subject of dishes for ladies. * * * * * Always have a variety of little side-dishes, chops, small birds, wings of fowls, things with bones in them; things they can *take in their fingers*. In short, *pickings;* for I observe that ladies apply themselves with delight to things they can pick. And I observe, too, that they never look so charming as when extracting the delicate juices of bones which yield themselves only to the caressing of lips; except, perhaps, when they are wiping their lips and fingers on their napkin, which they will do frequently and daintily."

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

THE SESSION IN SEPTEMBER.

The movement to obtain a session of Congress in September, mentioned in these dispatches last night, is assuming formidable proportions. It is, however, sustained solely by Southern Radicals, prominent among whom are the Committee of five appointed by the Constitutional Convention of Mississippi, to receive and count the votes at the late election in that State, announce the result, and, if necessary, reconvene the Convention. They do not contemplate calling the Convention together, but are about to issue a proclamation declaring the election in six counties illegal and void, on account of the frauds and violence used. As Gen. GILLEM refuses to recognize this committee, they intend to call upon Congress to sustain their action, and to complete the work of reconstruction in Mississippi by appropriate legislation. In addition to this, several of the new Governors and Governors elect of the Southern States have recently made requisitions on the Secretary of War for arms under a law passed in 1795, but the Secretary has declined to furnish them until further legislation is had on the subject. The Governors, in consequence, have united in an appeal to Congress to meet on the day to which they had adjourned, to take action in the matter.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

It is quite probable that several of the Supervisors of Internal Revenue provided by the recent Tax law will be appointed very soon, as the obstacle which has prevented their appointment has been removed by the peaceable resumption of his office by Commissioner ROLLINS this morning. Since his arrival he has been officially recognized by Secretary MCCULLOCH, and during office hours this morning had a lengthy interview with him regarding that class of appointments. His return to Washington has given rise to numberless rumors regarding the appointment of his successor; but there is as yet no reason to believe that any change will be made. Gen. BURBRIDGE, of Kentucky, and his friends have been exceedingly active to secure his appointment, and claim to have received assurances from both the President and Commissioner ROLLINS that each would be satisfied with him. They also claim that a sufficient number of telegrams have been received from different Senators, committing them to BURBRIDGE, to insure his confirmation if he is nominated. Mr. BINCKLEY, Solicitor of the Revenue Bureau, has written an opinion, to the effect that inasmuch as the new Tax bill prohibits the distillation of spirits in distilleries which are located within 100 feet of each other, one or more distilleries, as the case may be, in such cases must be suppressed. He has transmitted this opinion to Commissioner ROLLINS.

GEN. GRANT AT CHICAGO.

A telegram received here to-day announces the arrival of Gen. GRANT and suite at Chicago. He has written here that he intends going to Niagara, from there to New-York and then return to this City.

RUMORS OF FOREIGN WAR.

It is rumored to-day in diplomatic circles that the French Minister has received intimations from home that war between France and Prussia is threatened. Baron GEROLT is also said to have expressed serious apprehensions on the same subject.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Commissioners of Patents and Pensions have not yet announced the changes to be made in their respective bureaus. In the meantime work is rapidly progressing in both bureaus.

PERSONAL.

Senator PATTERSON, son-in-law of President JOHNSON, left for Tennessee yesterday, accompanied by his lady.

Secretary BROWNING expects to leave on Thursday next, to be absent a month or more.

LEWIS WOLFLY, Esq., the new Assessor of Internal Revenue for New-Orleans, received his commission to-day, and will leave to-morrow for the City of New-Orleans and enter at once upon his duties.

Mrs. Gen. RAWLINS was much improved this morning, and is now considered out of danger. Gen. RAWLINS was taken sick to-day and is now confined to his bed. His illness, however, is not serious.

Gen. SCHOFIELD will return to this city to-morrow and be present at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow afternoon.

Postmaster-General RANDALL unexpectedly arrived here this morning, much improved in health from his trip North, in response to a telegram from the President requiring his presence at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

The treaty between the United States and China, recently ratified by the Senate, has been transmitted to the Chinese Government for approval. Therefore the ratifications of the treaty cannot be immediately exchanged.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. ROSECRANS spent a part of Saturday at the State Department with Secretary SEWARD and received a portion of his instructions. His other instructions will be prepared previous to his departure for Mexico, which will not take place, probably, until the latter part of next month.

The recently ratified Convention for the Settlement of Claims has been sent to Mexico. No commissions will be appointed under it, as stipulated, until the final action upon the treaty by the Mexican Government and the exchange of ratifications.

PATENTS ISSUED.

For the week ending on Tuesday, Aug. 25, 285 patents will be issued from the Patent Office. During the past week 380 applications and 66 caveats have been filed.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Second Lieut. D. Q. Rousseau, Fifth Infantry, has been ordered to duty as Aide-de-Camp to Brevet Major-Gen. Rousseau, commanding the Department of Louisiana. Brevet Col. Charles C. Gilbert, Seventh Infantry, has been ordered to report to Major-Gen. Meade, commanding the Department of the South, for assignment to duty. Col. Franklin F. Flint, Fourth Infantry, has been ordered to the Department of the Platte for assignment to duty. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Dewitt Clinton, Judge-Advocate of the Advisory Board at the Loan Department, has been ordered to proceed to New-York on special service.

The resignations of First Lieut. Solomon L. Hoge, Sixth Infantry, and Second Lieut. John N. Travis, Fourteenth Infantry, have been accepted by the President.

The following-named additional Paymasters of the army have been mustered out and honorably discharged, on account of their services being no longer required: Brevet Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Gardner, Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. H. Colt, and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. P. Wolcott.

The Secretary of War has directed Brevet Brig.-Gen. James Totten, Assistant Inspector-General, to proceed to Augusta, Maine, and make a full investigation of the cause of the recent fire at the Kennebec Arsenal.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Imposing Funeral Ceremonies Yesterday.

The Remains Viewed by Hundreds of his Friends.

A Large Number of Distinguished Persons Present.

LANCASTER, Penn., Monday, Aug. 17.

During Saturday the remains of Mr. STEVENS lay in state in the parlor of his late residence, and were visited by many hundreds of his friends and constituents, who were anxious for a last look at their old friend and Representative. The street was crowded during the whole time the doors were open, and up to a late hour in the evening even, after which many were sent away disappointed.

On Sunday, contrary to the intention, the immense press of visitors, persistent, though respectful, caused the relatives to admit many to see the remains, and numbers of our citizens took advantage of the opportunity, knowing that to-day his constituency of the district would be waiting their turn.

Early this morning the coffin was again opened, and the crowd again commenced pouring through the rooms. The coffin was decorated with wreaths, and a cross of evergreen and white lillies. The face was becoming somewhat discolored, but the expression was the same, and all who had known him agreed that the appearance was more natural than they had expected.

Previous to the arrival of the trains, the people of the vicinity began to come in by hundreds, the vehicles lining the streets, and the people the sidewalks, giving some idea of the crowd we might expect later.

The first train brought from Harrisburg Gov. GEARY, Senator CAMERON, Gen. HEINTZELMAN, several officers of the Departments, and a number of citizens; and from York another large delegation, among whom we noticed Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN. They proceeded to visit the remains, finding some difficulty in reaching the door, on account of the crowd, even at that early hour. Still they come, filling the streets, the scene exceeding anything witnessed here for years. But there was no confusion or disorder, as is too common, but all seeming to realize the solemnity of the occasion. Indeed, the shadow of the fallen great seems to cover the whole community. All differences are laid aside, and all unite in testifying the respect with which the lifelong consistency and devotion to principle of THADDEUS STEVENS has inspired both friends and opponents.

The trains westward next arrived, the regular one bringing large organized delegations from various points along the route, one of the finest of which came from Westchester. The special train from Philadelphia brought the Mayor and Councils of that city, delegations from the Invincibles and the Union League, the latter carrying a splendid banner draped in mourning, and also a representation from the colored citizens of Philadelphia, including a committee from the Banneker Literary Institute. The city was by this time literally filled by the vast crowd, and now the various organizations began to muster for the procession, all turning out in large numbers; and despite the difficulties incident to the crowded state of the streets, they were promptly formed by the efficient Marshal, Col. W. L. BARR.

At 2 o'clock the services at the house were commenced with an invocation by Rev. A. H. KREMER, of the First Dutch Reformed Church, in the following words:

THE INVOCATION.

"O, thou triune God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, who art our refuge in time of trouble, lift upon us the light of thy countenance, and grant us thy help. Give us grace to improve the afflictions of thy hand, and turn our hearts to keep thy commandments. May we, in the fellowship of Thy Holy Church, bring forth the fruits of a Godly life; and that, having persevered in the way of virtue and piety to the end, we may with prophets, apostles, martyrs, confessors and saints, of all ages, come into full communication with one another in Thine Eternal and glorious Kingdom, through the mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen."

Rev. Bishop BIGLER, of the Moravian Church, then read the 90th Psalm.

Then followed a prayer by Rev. E. H. NEVIN, as follows:

PRAYER.

"O God! Thou only true and living God! before whom angels bow and archangels veil their faces; we come before Thee at this time with profound grief, humility and reverence. Thou hast been pleased in Thy mysterious providence to remove from this city and State and nation, an eminent citizen, who has filled high places of trust and honor, and we have been summoned together to pay our last tribute of respect to his mortal remains. While we mourn over his departure, we would seek to be resigned to Thy sovereign will. We thank Thee for the many distinguished and heroic virtues with which he was adorned, and the many noble works that he was successful in achieving; we thank Thee that he sympathized with the poor and oppressed and the suffering; and that he was willing to employ his extraordinary talents and influence to alleviate and improve their condition. We thank Thee for his devotion to justice and righteousness, and for the good that has been accomplished for the land and the world by his constant and unflinching advocacy of these divine principles. We thank Thee for his earnest and untiring devotion to the cause of education; for all the virtues that adorned his heart, and the manly traits that distinguished his life. May his example be imitated by us all, and especially by the legislators of our State and nation. Bless his afflicted relatives and comfort them in the midst of their sorrows. Help us all to be true to our highest and most sacred convictions of duty while living, so that we may be enabled to triumph with the consciousness of inward peace on the bed of death. All of these things we ask in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, our adorable Redeemer. Amen."

The coffin was closed and conveyed to the hearse by the pall-bearers, and the line of procession began to move as follows:

THE PROCESSION.

Captain of Police and City Police.
Chief Marshal and Aids.
The Fire Department.

(The "Shifflers" had the left, it being the company of which the deceased was for many years a member and officer.)

The City Cornet Band.
The Mayor, Councils and School Board of Lancaster.
County Officers and United States Officers of the Ninth District.
The Medical Faculty.
Members of the Press.
Trustees, Faculty and Students of the Franklin and Marshall College and State Normal School.
Monterey Lodge of Odd-Fellows.
Junior Order of American Mechanics.
Westchester Delegation.
Deputation of Colored Citizens of Philadelphia and other places, including a representation from the Board of Aldermen from Washington City.
Republican Invincibles.
Union League of Philadelphia with draped banner.
Mayor and Councils of Philadelphia.
Bar of Lancaster.
Gov. GEARY and State Officers.
Committee of Arrangements.
Clergy.
Pall-bearers.
Hearse, attended by a Committee of Escort from Washington.
The relatives of deceased in carriages.

The procession of citizens—which was intended to close the procession—was abandoned, as the crowd was so great as to make it impossible to form into line, and they moved in masses toward the burial-ground in advance of the procession proper.

The line marched up South Queen-street to Centre-square, out East King to Lime, up Lime to Chestnut, and down Chestnut to the cemetery, where the various organizations divided to the right and left and the clergy and hearse, with its attendants, passed through and the procession closed up the rear. Not one-tenth of the vast assemblage could find standing room within the grounds, and the streets on all sides were blocked up during the entire progress of the ceremonies, and very few of necessity could hear the voices of the speakers.

Arriving at the cemetery the burial service of the Lutheran Church was read by Rev. W. V. GOTWALD; after which Rev. Dr. WOMBERT, of the St. James' Episcopal Church, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS BY REV. DR. WEMBERT.

We are here to commit to the earth the mortal remains of THADDEUS STEVENS—to tender our condolence to the bereaved family, and to utter in a few words the grief with which this city, the chosen home, this great Commonwealth, the adopted State, and this great American Republic, the true fatherland of the departed, give up their illustrious dead. You have already heard the accounts of sorrow, commingled with those of admiration and respect, proceeding from numerous public bodies, and reflecting the thoughts and feeling with which the American people respond to this providential dispensation. In due course of time appropriate eulogies will be pronounced by eloquent tongues in the halls of Congress and the Legislature, and aught besides a short, a parting word, uttered in faltering tones, in this sequestered spot, the chosen resting-place of our lamented friend, would be beside the purpose. THADDEUS STEVENS was born on the 4th of April, 1793, at Peacham, Caledonia County, Vermont. His parents were poor. He was a sickly child and lame, but the strong intellect with which God had blessed him was early detected by his loving mother, who toiled with all her strength to secure for him the benefits of an education. THADDEUS was ambitious and turned the few opportunities for improvement to such good account that he speedily succeeded to qualify himself to enter Dartmouth College, whence he graduated with honor in 1814. Immediately after leaving Dartmouth he removed to York, in this State, where he taught a school for a livelihood and read law carefully and steadily through the intervals of the day and night. Admitted, after many discouragements, to the bar, he soon attained a good practice and rose to eminence in the profession, which for many years he followed without participating in politics. The election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to the Presidency, and the bitter contests which followed the triumph of the Democrats in the election of Gen. JACKSON in 1828, and his decided action, aroused the political fervor of Mr. STEVENS, and he threw himself into the contest with all the zeal and ardor of his nature. He took sides with the Adams Party, and when that party merged in the Whig Party he became an active Whig. In 1833 he was elected to the Legislature by the Whigs of Adams County, and was returned by the same party during the years 1834-35-37-41. In 1836 he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention and took an active part in all the important debates in the framing of that instrument; but being then, as always since, hostile to slavery, he refused to sign the document because it restricted suffrage on account of color. After the adoption of the Constitution, Mr. STEVENS was again in the Legislature. This was a period of intense political excitement. For a time two Legislatures were in session, Mr. STEVENS being the leading spirit in one and an equally ardent Democrat in the other. They finally coalesced without violence, and united in the choice of a Speaker and in other acts of legislation. In 1838 Mr. STEVENS was appointed a Canal Commissioner, and managed, so far as he had the power, the system of internal improvements of Pennsylvania with skill and ability. In 1842 Mr. STEVENS removed to this city, since which time Lancaster has been his home. He immediately took a front rank at the Bar, and was engaged in many important cases. The interval from 1842 to 1848 was largely devoted to his profession, but in the latter year he was elected to the Thirty-second Congress from this district, and did valiant battle against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave law and the Kansas-Nebraska bill. In 1859 Mr. STEVENS was again returned, and has been re-elected ever since, and at the time of his death was serving his seventh term. This is the briefest possible outline of his public career. Passing from it to his character, we note the traits which will enshrine his name in the hearts of his countrymen so long as this great Republic shall endure. He was an honest man. He loved his country—loved mankind. He loved liberty. During his long public career, exposed to every kind and degree of temptation, he never once swerved from the path of rectitude; and neither the bitterness of party strife, nor the excitement of political antagonism, ever ventured to accuse THADDEUS STEVENS of dishonesty or corruption. He always acted on conviction, and however men may have differed with him as to the correctness of his convictions or the expediency of his measures, it was proverbial that no pecuniary or selfish consideration could move him from what he deemed the path of duty. His stern sense of duty, his indomitable will, his sublime and fearless resolution, lifted him far above selfishness, and proclaimed him at all times as a true and faithful and honest servant of the Republic. The light in which he viewed an action prompted by selfishness and the gold so much coveted and prized by more dwarfish natures than his, is best portrayed in his own words, taken from his great lesson on Education: "No name, no honor can long be perpetuated by mere matter. Of this Egypt furnishes melancholy proof. Look at her stupendous Pyramids, which were raised at such immense expense of toil and treasure! As mere masses of matter they seem as durable as the everlasting hills; yet the deeds and the names they were intended to perpetuate are no longer known on earth. That ingenious people attempted to give immortality to matter by embalming their great men and monarchs. Instead of doing deeds worthy to be recorded in history, their very names are unknown, and nothing is left to posterity but their disgusting mortal frames for idle curiosity to stare at. What rational being can view such soulless material perpetuation with pleasure? If you can enjoy it go, Sir, to the foot of Vesuvius, to Herculaneum and to Pompeii, those eternal monuments of human weakness. There, if you set such value on material monuments of riches, may you see all the glory of art, the magnificence of wealth, the gold of Ophir and the rubies of the East, preserved in indestructible lava along with their haughty wearers—the cold, smooth, petrified lifeless beauties of the cities of the dead. Who would not shudder at the idea of such prolonged material identity? Who would not rather do one living deed than have his ashes forever enshrined in ever-burnished gold? Sir, I trust that when we come to act on this question we shall all take lofty ground, look beyond the narrow space which now circumscribes our mission; beyond the passing, fleeting point of time on which we stand, and so cast our votes, that the blessing of education shall be conferred on every son of Pennsylvania; shall be carried home to the poorest child of the poorest inhabitant of the meanest hut of your mountains, so that he even may be prepared to act well his part in this land of freemen, and lay on earth a broad and solid foundation for that enduring knowledge which goes on increasing through unceasing eternity." He loved his country and this is the secret of his wonderful success. He was an ardent patriot, whose name would have illuminated the annals of ancient Rome as it does and will illuminate the annals of the United States. His massive intellect grasped the great and momentous questions of the day, and never let them go until, in his devoted and enthusiastic attachment to the Republic, he made them yield the greatest possible good, not to any section, but to the whole country. It takes a strong mind, an intrepid will and unconquerable resolution for a man to confront his contemporaries, to rise above sectional and party interests, to soar above praise or calumny, and to vindicate the claims of right and justice. THADDEUS STEVENS did so again and again, and this sublime heroism was inspired by his undying love of country, and made him what he was—a leader of men. He loved mankind. The uneducated masses, the down-trodden slave, the oppressed and forsaken of every country or creed, found a willing ear and ready help at the hands of THADDEUS STEVENS. To this large-hearted philanthropy we are indebted for the common school system of Pennsylvania, for many of our internal improvements, for many great Congressional measures, looking to the elevation of the race and the progress of civilization, such as the Homestead law, the Pacific Railroad, the encouragement given to oceanic traffic, and last, not least, the abolition of slavery. His creed as a political economist may be summed up in the words, "One family of man, without respect to clime, race or color, one country with one law for every citizen or denizen, and a protecting ægis over all." As in everything so in his philanthropy, he was uniform and consistent. No charity ever appealed to him in vain, no poor man or woman left his door empty-handed. He asked no questions when he saw poverty or distress. He gave, and what he gave often surpassed the expectations of the suitors. THADDEUS STEVENS loved liberty. The narrow barriers of party lines, of religious creeds, of exclusive legislation, of a fettered Press, of oligarchies aspiring to overthrow the liberties of the people by making the will of the many yield to the designs of a few armed with official power and the resources and appliances of wealth—all these he hated with bitter hatred and opposed with all his powers. Love of liberty made him the leader of Congress during the eventful period through which we have recently passed, and to his irresistible tenacity of purpose and all-conquering, all-disarming power of arguments, drawing inspiration from his unborn love of liberty, we are, under God, so far as Congressional legislation could accomplish it, indebted for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union. This unborn love of liberty and abhorrence of all exclusiveness made him actually select this retired spot for his burying place, for he refused even to allow his ashes to lie in a cemetery, which, unlike God's earth and air, forbids that those who are created with his image, carved in ebony instead of ivory, should sleep there their last sleep. And here we are, friends, to bury THADDEUS STEVENS. Did I say bury THADDEUS STEVENS? I unsay it: to bury his mortal remains, for he cannot be buried; for as a legislator, a statesman, universally acknowledged by friends and adversaries an honest man, a patriot, a philanthropist and a champion of liberty, he will live in the hearts of his countrymen and be pointed out in history as one who, under the beneficent operation of our free Government, rose from obscurity to world-wide fame and celebrity; who loved his country, made it honored and respected, and served it well. THADDEUS STEVENS departed this life in Washington, at 12 o'clock of Tuesday night, the 11th inst., aged 76 years, 4 months, and 7 days, after having been faithfully and tenderly watched over and ministered unto by Sisters LORETTA and GENEVIEVE, of the Providence Hospital, universally regretted by a grateful people. May he sleep in peace."

Rev. J. T. HARLOCK then read a prayer from the Lutheran burial service, after which Dr. GRAY, Chaplain of the United States Senate, made the concluding remarks as follows: "Citizens of Lancaster and people of Pennsylvania—We have brought home your illustrious dead—not yours only but ours. Not ours, but the nation's. Our journey from the Capital to your city was marked very appropriately by flags flying at half-mast, by the tolling of bells, and by the tears of the people; and to-day, while we are here engaged in these sad obsequies, could we hear, there would come to ear from afar the wail of sorrow and the sounds of grief. Could we see, we should behold not individuals only, but whole States standing waiting around as pall-bearers. We had hoped that a favoring Providence would have spared your Representative at least till the close of another session of Congress, for grave questions are pending, involving the interests of thirty millions of people which seem to us to require prominently his wise counsels and executive skill. But it is otherwise ordered, and no doubt wisely, therefore we bow in submission to the will of the Supreme Ruler, who, when the clock of time struck the hour, sent His angel to unbar the gates of the future, and said to His servant, 'Well done; come up higher!' And now till the morning of the resurrection, we commit all that remains of our departed friend to the grave, and to the guardianship of that God who watches alike over the living and the dead; and as the mouth of the grave closes upon this sacred dust, we will pray God to give to Vermont another son—to Lancaster another citizen—to Pennsylvania another statesman—to the country another patriot—to the poor another friend—to freedom another advocate—to the race another benefactor, and to the world another man like THADDEUS STEVENS."

An anthem, "Rest in Peace," was sung by the choir, under the direction of Prof. GLIFFER, and the benediction was then pronounced by Rev. C. H. TORREY, when the services closed. The whole day has been remarkably free from disorder. The police arrangements were excellent. Capt. FRAILEY deserves much credit for the efficient manner in which his duties were discharged. The spontaneous movement of the whole people to-day, demonstrates how fully the immediate constituency of THADDEUS STEVENS appreciated his faithfulness in their service, how they revered the great name which has now passed into history, and this tribute to his memory will not be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

The number of persons in the procession and at the ceremony, is estimated at 15,000.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Opinions of the Attorney-General Regarding the Collectorship at Alaska and New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

The following are the opinions of the Attorney-General, sent this afternoon to the Secretary of the Treasury, regarding the Alaska Collectorship and the Collector of Customs for the Port of New-Orleans:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 17.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: In your letter of the 26th ult. you state that a law was passed, just at the close of the late Session of Congress, extending the customs laws over the Territory of Alaska, and authorising the appointment of a Collector of Customs for that Territory, and that there was no time for a nomination to be made for the office before the adjournment of Congress. Upon these facts you ask whether there is such a vacancy as can be filled by the President during the recess of the Senate, and if not what provision can be lawfully made for the execution of the Customs laws in that Territory until a Collector can be appointed? The case then presented is one of original vacancy, and is therefore not within or affected by the act of March 2, 1867, regulating the tenure of certain civil offices. The power of the President to make a temporary appointment in this case depends upon the extent of the constitutional authority to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session. The only consideration, which the precise question, here raised upon a similar state of facts, appears to have received in this office, was given by Mr. Attorney-General MASON in an opinion touching the power of the President to fill the Federal offices, established by the act of March 3, 1845, admitting Iowa and Florida into the Union. (4 Opinions 363.) Mr. MASON held that where offices are created by law, taking effect during the session of the Senate, and no nominations are made, they cannot be filled by Executive appointment during the recess of the Senate. If this opinion announces the correct constitutional doctrine, the President has no power to make a temporary appointment for Alaska. It is to be observed, however, in regard to this opinion, that the view adopted is not supported by such a course of argument or reasoning as would imply an acquaintance on the part of the learned Attorney-General with the full intent and scope of the constitutional question, and further, that in another opinion given a year afterwards by Mr. MASON, there is abundant evidence that his views of the right of the President to grant temporary commissions in the recess of the Senate, were subsequently quite different from those indicated in the opinion in the case of two Federal officers in Florida and Iowa: for in the latter opinion he expresses his general concurrence in the construction of the constitutional provision under consideration, adopted by the predecessors, and enforced by the continued practice of the Executive Department of the Government from the time of its establishment. In an opinion which I have the honor to communicate herewith, in response to your inquiry as to the power of the President to fill the existing vacancy in the office of Collector of New-Orleans, I have stated the interpretation of the Constitutional phrase describing the vacancies which may be temporarily filled by the President, which has been adopted by my learned predecessors in this office, and in which I freely concur. Under that interpretation I am unable to discriminate in respect to the exercise of this constitutional power by the President, between cases of continuing vacancy in the recess of the Senate, which originated during the session, by the new creation of the office and those which so originate by a lawful termination of an incumbency. Certainly the need of the official service in the public interest is presumptively as great in one case as in the other, and the executive duty of the President, for the discharge of which this constitutional power is vested in him, is not qualified by the circumstance, that the office is to be filled for the first time.

The office to which you refer should be set in operation at once, unless some legal impediment to filling it exists. I do not

THE NEW OCEAN CABLE.

Efforts of the French Government in Outdoing England—Construction of the Cable and Composition of the Electrical Apparatus—Economy of Time and Money in the Transmission of Dispatches.

The laying of a cable between Brest and New-York—a scheme which has been in contemplation for over six years in the office of Count DE VOUGY, chief of the Telegraphic Bureau in Paris,—is creating a great deal of attention in France and all over the continent. The cause of this is easily accounted for. All commercial cities of the continent, those of France in particular, are desirous to get rid of the monopoly carried on by England through her great mart, Liverpool, and would see with delight one or several rivals spring up and compete with her in the race of peaceful arts. The result of such a rivalry would not simply be beneficial to commerce, but would equally be advantageous to the bankers and speculators in American securities, as well as to the manufacturers. This will be better understood if we look at the real character of the influence exercised by Liverpool upon all kinds of industry, and the percentage she receives upon all kinds of operations transacted between the United States and Europe. This city is, as every one knows, a sort of intermediary between the Old and New World, the place where commission merchants buy all goods we receive, either wine, silk, cloth or iron. Every one knows, for instance, that the bulk of our wine trade with Europe is done through English houses, to whom we have to pay a higher price than if we were buying them direct from the wine-growers. And so for all kinds of produce.

This deficiency in our commercial relations with Europe will likely be done away with, with the establishment of another cable. From this moment, commercial orders, instead of going to the commission-house in England, will go directly to the producer. A reduction of price will be a reduction in the price of the commodities and in the expenses of the purchasers; a larger consumption will ensue, consequently, a larger trade and a larger exchange. Brest will eventually become a regulating market for our cotton, petroleum and securities as Liverpool is; and as we shall send more orders to France so France will send more orders to America. The influence of the laying of this cable upon the interests of both countries cannot then be overestimated; and we do not wonder at the interest it creates in Europe.

Several years ago, a little after the failure of the first cable, the French Government made some attempts in finding out a company who would undertake the job. There was then in Paris an American gentleman by the name of CURTIS, we believe, who proposed to form a company, and who gave assurance that he would do it if the concession was granted to him. Such was the anxiety of the French Minister in outdoing England in this matter that he did not examine whether CURTIS was in a position to make good his word and carry the scheme through; so that, we are told, he granted him everything he asked for without taking the required securities. The hour for the laying out of a French Transatlantic cable had not, unfortunately, struck. The American gentleman and his English and French associates could not raise the money, and, after six months of laborious but vain efforts, the plan was abandoned. A few millions of dollars, or rather a little more enterprise, would have made France the pioneer in this great undertaking, and won for her the honors which others have obtained in her place.

THE CONTRUCTION OF THE CABLE.

The French cable, we are told, is to be about of the size of two ordinary cigars, that is to say, of the size of the thumb, or one-third smaller than the Anglo-American. Those acquainted with the manufacture of this article are undoubtedly aware that several kinds of patented submarine cables exist in England and in France. A little over a year ago, being in London, we made the acquaintance of a distinguished electrician, M. ALLAN, who showed us a cable not larger than the little finger, which, he said, was perfectly adapted to the transmission of submarine electricity though the ocean. He was not alone of his opinion. Some English capitalists entertained the same view. A joint stock company was formed and advertised extensively through all the English papers. But for one reason or another the appeal made to the public was not responded to and the company fell through. The same Mr. ALLAN some years previous, at the time France thought to head England in the laying of the cable, had several interviews with the Emperor of the French on that subject. The thing was abandoned, however, for the reasons we have stated above.

The French cable is to consist of a mixture of several metals, gums, hemp and chemicals, the combination of which will give it a greater elasticity and strength, and consequently will make it more durable. In its centre are found seven twisted copper wires, covered over with four coatings of gutta percha, this substance itself to be protected by a chemical envelope called chatterton. This will compose the apparatus proper. Then, above this first cable, not much larger than an ordinary pipe-stem, will come what the French call the *armature*, that is to say, a system of eighteen to twenty-four twisted still wire, surrounded with Manilla or Russia hemp for the protection of the whole. A portion of it, we understand, is to be manufactured in England, the other in France. The iron rope manufacturers are to be paid in stock, and will represent a large interest in the Company. The electrical apparatus will be made in Paris, under the supervision of the first electricians of the city.

COMPOSITION OF THE ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

Hitherto it was erroneously believed that man could only read what other men had penned, drawn or printed. It was not thought possible that human eyes, so delicate and so feeble in their construction, could arrive at the deciphering of any other characters but those having an earthly and human origin. Electrical discoveries have entirely upset this doctrine. To-day, by means of an ingenious apparatus discovered by an Englishman, Mr. THOMPSON, we read electricity; that is to say, thunder. If, by stormy weather, for instance, we could bring down the heavenly fires under the focus of Mr. THOMPSON's instrument, we could have a perfect reproduction of the figures it describes. This instrument is provided with a needle, having at its end a small mirror, strongly lighted from above. In front of the mirror a screen is placed, which reflects the electricity as it is transmitted by the needle to the mirror, so that the electrician actually reads electricity. The apparatus must be located in a dark room, and far from all disturbing influences.

THE TRANSMISSION OF DISPATCHES.

One of the most immediate results to be reached by this valuable addition to our interoceanic communications will be, we think, a double economy—an economy of time and a decrease of expenses. A single glance upon the topography of the sea and land through which the Anglo-American and the French cables are passing must, we believe, satisfy every one on this point. The latter, we know, is to have one of its ends at Brest, thence to go by a direct line to Saint Pierre and Miguelon, two small islands in the vicinity of New-Foundland, where the French have extensive fisheries. From there it crosses the Saint Laurent, comes down along the American coast through the States of Maine, New-Brunswick, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and finally to New-York. There is, as it may be seen, no interruption on the way; a French electrician tells us that the intention of the company is to carry the dispatches through without even stopping at the French islands.

STATIONS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CABLE.

The thing is different with the Anglo-American cable. Here, instead of a direct route, we find eight or ten stations, at each of which the dispatch has to be retransmitted. It has to go through five submarine cables and five land wires before it reaches its destination. Here is a list of of the places at which the electricity has to stop in coming from Paris to America:

First—From Paris to Calais, or to Dieppe.
Second—From Calais to Dover.
Third—From Dover to London.
Fourth—From London to the first cable uniting England and Ireland.
Fifth—To the Anglo-Irish cable to Ireland.
Sixth—Land wire from Ireland to Valentia Bay.
Seventh—From Valentia to Trinity Bay.
Eighth—From Trinity Bay to Placentia.
Ninth—From Placentia to Saint Peter's.
Tenth—From Saint Peter's to Sydney.
Eleventh—From Sydney to New-York.

These stoppages are obviously prejudicial to the rapidity of transmission or to the correctness of the dispatches. The last consideration alone, especially in matters as delicate as quotations, would suffice to make the French preferable to the English cable. The Anglo-American Company is so well aware of this that it has already asked the permission of establishing a branch cable from Ireland to Brest, a permission which will undoubtedly be granted.

THE CONCESSION AND ITS TERMS.

The terms of the concession and the names of the two persons to whom it has been granted are already known; we will not, then, devote much room to this side of the question. The names of the Parisian banker, WANGER, and of the great London news agent, REUTER, have already been introduced to the public. It is als known that the contract has been given for twenty years; that it has to be fulfilled in a year from now, that is to say, on the 1st of September, 1869; and that the price of the dispatch is to be one dollar per word or twenty dollars for twenty words. It must be said in justice to REUTER that he adroitly managed the whole transaction. For the last year he has been trying to get hold of it in order to have a more substantial business than his news agency, which is declining, and also to compete with the Anglo-American Company, with which he has been at war for several months past. Besides, the news business in Europe is growing worse and worse every day. It paid well, at first, when the article was monopolized by REUTER in London, by WOLF in Berlin, and by HAVAR in Paris. But within the last twelve months rival agencies have started everywhere. The newspapers and the mercantile community, tired of being victimized by a few monopolists who were generally instruments in the hands of Government, and who never presented but one face of the question, have finally succeeded in shaking off the yoke. They encouraged the establishment of other news agencies, which are now doing very well. WOLF, of Berlin, has established himself in London; and REUTER, on his side, has established himself in Berlin and in the principal towns of Germany. The former, if we are not mistaken, is now represented in the capital of England by MACLANE, and one or two others. In Paris, HAVAR has two or three competitors, who are sending correspondence and telegrams all over Europe. The provincial papers of France and England are actually talking of establishing an Associated Press; but it is doubtful whether they will ever realize this scheme. The price for the transmission of telegrams declining every day, the time is not far distant when each paper will possess a telegraphic service of its own. In the same way that they have now correspondents they will have news agents. The thing has already begun in Paris. Two or three papers get regularly special telegrams, which the others reproduce afterwards. Instead of the scanty, one-sided and frequently unintelligible information collected and transmitted to their subscribers by news agencies, the public will obtain, in consequence of the establishment of this system, a complete and diversified collection of news from all parts of the world. At the same time each journal will reap the fruit of its exertion. Its circulation will be proportionate to the amount, promptness and reliability of its information; and both the public and the editor will gain largely by the operation.

HOW EUROPEAN NEWS IS COLLECTED.

The collection of news in the old world is a business requiring more than any other a general acquaintance with European politics and a certain influence, education, tact, and a large circle of friends, great impartiality, coolness and penetration. A news agent must have, if possible, no politics at all, so as not to be biased in his opinions or prejudiced in his judgment. He must, at the same time, have friends among all parties, so as to contrast one news with another. He must also have a certain independence, for if he is like HAVAR in Paris, in the hands of the Government, he will never be able to give a truthful account of what is going on, but only of what is favorable to its interests and to those of the parties whom he serves.

In Paris, London and Berlin news agents employ reporters, whose duty is to go every morning between 10 and 1 o'clock and visit the heads of the departments. There they learn only what it is the interest of public officials to publish. Sometimes they receive, under the stamp of genuine news, huge *canards*, which are circulated either to put the public on the wrong track or to facilitate some speculation at the Bourse. From the Government Bureaus the reporters go to the English, Prussian, Russian and Austrian Embassy, where they get what they can or what the Secretary of Legation lets them have. Then they drop in the Corps Legislatif, in the Parliament, in the Senate and in the House of Peers, where they are generally acquainted. The information collected in these places is generally of a more important and reliable character. Sometimes Members of Parliament and Deputies send them items of news which they desire to put in circulation. Each party has its news agency and its source of information; so that, in order to be well posted, newspapers ought to get their supplies from them all.

It has been calculated that the average amount of news items coming in Paris, in the shape of correspondence, articles and telegrams is one hundred a day. Out of these, eighty at least are *canards* manufactured in the principal capitals of Europe by the fertile brain of correspondents, and twenty real and genuine news. It is, however, sometimes exceedingly difficult to discriminate between the two. Last year, for instance, at the time of the Exposition, a journal published in Paris, in the interest of the King of Hanover, *La Situation*, started the news that the King of Bavaria, who was then supposed to make a defensive treaty of alliance with Prussia, and consequently to be hostile to France, would come and visit the Exposition. There was, of course, not the least foundation for such a report. This monarch had, on the contrary, asserted that he would stay at home and avoid all steps calculated to injure him in the opinion of his subjects. But the *canard* had been launched and gone around the French papers in such a way, that had the King of Bavaria declined visiting Paris, his refusal would have been looked upon as an insult to the French Government. He came then, forced as he was by the strength of public opinion to do what he had heretofore refused doing. In this way the *canard* became a truth, and the reputation of the journal which had started it was saved.

ITALY.

Evangelization of the Kingdom—Its Religious Condition—Protestantism Powerless Against Catholicism—American Influence at Work—Facts and Figures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, July 25, 1868.

As soon as the Italian Kingdom was formed, and a larger degree of liberty enjoyed, we heard a great deal about the "evangelization" of Italy. We hear less of it now, but the good work of doing something to bring this people back to the simple worship of the apostles is still going on. In the beginning, enthusiasts in Protestant countries acted as if they believed that the people of this country were to be made Protestants of in a single generation. There certainly was, and is, much in the condition of society favorable to the acceptance of a reformed system. The tendencies of thought and feeling are toward liberty, and when it can be exercised in theology as well as in politics, there is hope, under wise direction, of every improvement. But as to making Protestants of many Italians, it will be found if not an impossible, at least a very slow work.

If Protestantism could be made fashionable by finding a number of adherents in high society, proselytism would without doubt go on rapidly; but, as it is at present, nearly all the Protestants in the country belong to the poorest and humblest classes. Even the Vaudois, so much respected by us, have been called the "Protestant paupers of Europe." They claim to be as old as the foundation of Christianity, and yet the whole number in the country does not much exceed 20,000, which shows that the soil has not been favorable to the growth of anything but the Papal plant. As the Waldenses have had nearly everything done for them in the United States and England, they still look to those countries for material aid. The college under their control, here in Florence, was established a few years back with the help received almost exclusively in the two great Protestant communities. The institution is rendering service, although not so much as it might were its spirit less exclusive. The Waldensian organization forms a little establishment, but without means of its own at command with which an establishment is kept up. The little societies of humble believers springing up do not ask for much dogmatic theology, but value more the liberty of reading the Scriptures, and interpreting them by the light of their own understanding. Having escaped from a system which puts every restraint upon intellect and free will in the exercise of their new freedom, they prefer to go back to the simplest form of faith and worship.

There is little probability that Italy will be anything else than a Catholic country. Not Roman Catholic, in the sense of subserviency to the Papacy, for the country is rapidly escaping from the old slavish adherence to ecclesiastical authority. The great masses of the population, however irreverently they may live, dying, will probably call for the last offices of the Church. Man, however little he may have of what is called education, will generally follow the example of the society in which he lives. It is a vast revolution which changes the religious habits of a whole nation. Italy has been educated in Catholicism, and whatever may come, the traditions of the ancient system will be for a long time preserved. Were the country conquered by a Protestant Power, and new laws imposed, then only might we witness a rapid transition.

Well, then, as it is not likely that Italy will become Protestant by the influence of fashion, or the example of the great, there remains the other means, of beginning at the beginning, and gathering the children of the poor into free Protestant schools. Nearly the whole work of elementary education is yet to be done. The masses of the population are hungry for a few crumbs of knowledge, and it will be long before any general system of public schools can be established by the Government. The field is large and nearly free, and the good which foreign Protestant societies can do here is only to be limited by the amount of money they have to expend. By the hand of the teachers which they send they can put the horn-book and the Bible at the same time into hands of Italian children.

The process is nearly the same here as in a heathen country. The work of conversion is always a missionary work, and the means used are everywhere much alike. There are those who believe that Catholic populations might as well be left alone in their Catholicism, to make reforms themselves, which they are free to do as soon as the restraints of concordats and ecclesiastical legislation are withdrawn. But as there is no probability that Protestant communities will be left undisturbed by the agents of Roman propagandism, so the Reformed religion, faithful to its mission, and conscious of its strength as a civilizing power, will send its laborers into the Catholic field. The struggle between the two forces will go on, and as only moral means can now be used, ultimate success will rest with that side which uses such means most generously.

The United States, as the leading Protestant country of the world, is looked to as the source from which most help must come. The English and Scotch, with a commendable zeal, are doing what they can, and it is considerable. Under the name of the Nice Committee their funds are distributed, and stations are established, at a number of points in the Northern Provinces and on the Adriatic coast. They are making every effort to increase the number of preachers and teachers employed, and it depends upon the amount of money collected to meet expenses, as a sufficient supply of native helpers are easily found.

The amount received annually from Americans for expenditure here is at present about 65,000 francs. The Foreign Christian Union has two agents here, who know the language of the country and have had experience in missionary work—Mr. MOREHEAD, at Florence, and Mr. CLARK, at Milan. At Milan there is a college in which at present there are eight or ten students preparing themselves either for preachers or teachers. This is under the care of Mr. CLARK. Mr. MOREHEAD has been actively employed for several years opening new schools, keeping up a correspondence with the instructors, and visiting the different stations from time to time. I learn from him that with the amount of funds at present furnished, they are able to meet the expenses of nearly fifty persons, connected in one way or another with the work; whether as preachers, distributors of Bibles and other books, teachers of schools, or those who are preparing themselves for such in the college at Milan. The compensation allowed to each is small, but the Italians are accustomed to that, and have a happy faculty of making both ends meet with moderate sums.

There is a large Protestant school, or group of schools, here in Florence, in which our Minister and Mrs. MARSH have been much interested. Instruction is given during the day and in the evening, and well toward 300 children, of both sexes, as well as adults, are receiving the benefit. The schools before this have been in part supported by contributions from a society of Wesleyans in England, but as our means increase they seem to be in a way to pass under American control.

Such facts as these, more of which might be added, serve to show what foreign Protestants are doing to help Italy. It may be little compared with the magnitude of the demand, but every undertaking must have its more or less humble beginnings. ANGELICO.

The Heat and Politics—Gen. Lamarmora's Letters—Popular Feeling Toward France.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, July 28, 1868.

The great caloric wave which has swept over Europe has at last broken upon these shores. The natural order seems to be reversed, and instead of coming from the Barcan waste, these fiery currents set from the direction of the North Pole. Ten days back we were enjoying the genial June weather of Northern latitudes, while we were surprised to hear that the inhabitants of high regions were suffocated with torrid heat. Now all Europe is frying under the same unmitigated blaze. Here the glass has touched 94° in the shade. That may be nothing to boast of, while weather-clerks in Germany and England are gauging the heat by the round 100°. Some thousands of this population are sitting on the shore, dangling their feet in the waters of the Mediterranean, while others are cooling themselves in the shade of thick walls.

Parliament, in spite of the heat, is puffing away at its old pipe. The tobacco question has assumed a new phase, and a modified convention has been signed by the Minister, which is this week to be discussed in the Chamber. The tobacco tax here, like the wisky tax over there, is a great plague and a great profit; but it takes a long time to find out a way to make the machinery work without too much loss by friction. The crude revenue from tobacco makes a handsome figure in the annual report, but a large part is worked up by the process of collecting. Authorities do not seem to agree as to the precise amount of income the new arrangement will give to the State; but it is hoped that it will not be less than one-tenth of the present gross receipts of the Treasury.

It hardly seems worth while for Italy, now that she has an open future before her, and so much to do to wisely shape it, to give much time to sad and sterile retrospective glances. You may have seen a note, addressed through the Count D'USEDOM, the Prussian Diplomatic Agent here, to Gen. LA MARMORA, just before the battle of Sadowa. It has, within a few days past, been given to the public, and is attracting much attention. It makes one smile, reading the document, to see how coolly the German recommends to the Italian military authority a plan of campaign, including nothing less than the marching of the army of Italy straight by the great square of fortresses for an attack upon Vienna. One does not see what sense there is in letting such a paper as this come to the light. The effect must be to alienate the Italians from the Germans, after so much that has happened to touch the pride of this people.

After the Pope, perhaps, Gen. LA MARMORA is the best abused man in all Italy, but it must be said to his credit that he bears it with great good temper. It has not been the fortune of this General to win great battles, but that he has tried honestly to serve his King and country there can be no doubt. LA MARMORA is far from being the dullard which many of his countrymen try to make him. No notice was taken of the note by the Minister or commanding officer, for the reason now given, that the tone was so little respectful to the Italian Government.

It is well known that the Prussians wished to take Vienna; but this document is interesting, as it shows to what extremes the Northern Power was prepared to go—indeed, even to the complete disruption of the Austrian Empire. GARIBALDI was to march his column into Hungary, rousing discontented populations on the way, and augmenting his already powerful band of volunteers. The policy of the Italian Cabinet was to play a secondary part, or, as it has been from the beginning, one of prudence, and the result has justified its wisdom. A revolutionary programme, successfully carried out, might have produced results on a scale so grand as to alarm the rest of Europe; and we know how much solicitude was already awakened in France. Italy could not afford to incur the unfriendliness of that Power.

As to the present relations between Italy and France, I do not see why they are not tolerably friendly, in spite of points in controversy which it will take some time yet to settle. Harmony between the two countries is maintained quite as much by the policy of conciliation of the Ministry actually in power, as by the acknowledged weakness of this country. There are enough here who hate France with a hatred which will probably never be appeased; but in spite of antagonisms, if that old fiddle-case of the Pope could be got out of the way, I believe a tolerable degree of harmony could be kept up.

And this reminds me of a story told in the last century, which illustrates pretty well the state of feeling between France and Italy. I give the story because some of your young readers may never have heard it:

A fiddler and his wife, who had rubbed through life as most couples usually do—sometimes good friends, at others not quite so well—one day happened to have a dispute, which was conducted with becoming spirit on both sides. The wife was sure she was right, and the husband was resolved to have his own way. What was to be done in such a case? The quarrel grew worse by explanations, and at last the fury of both rose to such a pitch that they made a vow never to sleep together in the same bed for the future. This was the most rash vow that could be imagined, for they still were friends at bottom, and, besides, they had but one bed in the house. However, resolved they were to go through with it, and at night the fiddle-case was laid in bed between them, in order to make a separation. In this manner they continued for three weeks; every night the fiddle-case being placed as a barrier to divide them. By this time each heartily repented of their vow; their resentment was at an end, and their love began to return. They wished the fiddle-case away—but both had too much spirit to begin. One night, however, as they were both lying awake, with the detested fiddle-case between them, the husband happened to sneeze, to which the wife, as is usual in such cases, exclaimed: "God bless you!" "Ay, but," returns the husband, "woman, do you say that from your heart?" "Indeed I do, my poor Nicholas," cries his wife; "I say it with all my heart." "If so, then," says the husband, "we had as good as remove the fiddle-case."

The world is waiting for LOUIS NAPOLEON to sneeze, so that the fiddle-case of Rome may be removed, and then Italy and France may embrace and become once more good friends.

Accounts of brigandage daily grow worse and worse. We of more civilized Middle and Northern Italy are happily as free from this scourge as the best regulated countries. The newspapers mention a case, connected with which there was a comical feature. A large company of police and military made a descent upon an infested district in the Province of Catanzaro, and carried off for examination a considerable part of the male inhabitants, including several priests. The women of the place, mothers, wives and sweethearts of the men arrested, in a rage rushed pell-mell into the church and cudgeled without mercy an old stone image of the Madonna, using some pretty rough language, because she, or it, had allowed the law to have its course. ANGELICO.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT ON THE ROAD.—The other day Commodore VANDERBILT was telegraphed at Saratoga the intelligence of his wife's sudden illness. He procured a special engine and car to bring him to Troy—having directed the Hudson River Railroad agent here to have an engine and car awaiting his arrival at the Union depot to convey him to Poughkeepsie—and on alighting from the Saratoga car stepped immediately on board the car to which the engine *D. V. Vail* was already harnessed, and impatiently waiting the coming of the Railroad King. S. F. GREGORY, JR., was in charge of the *Vail*, and after some trouble, succeeded in escaping sundry freight and passenger trains that were on the road, and safely arrived at Hudson. Here the Commodore got possession of the track as far as Poughkeepsie, and the forty miles between Hudson and that city were run by the *Vail* in precisely forty-seven minutes! GREGORY says that is the fastest he ever rode, and quite as fast as he thinks it safe to run.—*Troy Times, Aug. 15.*

THE NEW DOMINION.

Montreal in the Past and in the Present—Growth of the City—Fusion of the Canadian Population—Damming the Ottawa—Canadian Resources to be Developed.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Canada, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1868.

Twenty-six years ago I made a youthful trip to Canada, and stood upon the ancient Island of Hochelaga. Then this city contained about thirty thousand people, whose dwellings and warehouses were stretched along the river bank for a mile or more, but scarcely ventured beyond the sight and sound of its waters. Now how changed! The population has grown to *one hundred and thirty thousand*. Miles of the river's brink are lined with warehouses and dwellings. The city has spread out its arms eastward and westward, while northward it is crowding up the ascent to the foot of the mountain, and bids fair eventually to climb its sides. Then houses and stores of the British residents and the better class of the French *habitués* were substantial but plain erections. Only here and there some noblemen or wealthy person affected architectural style. Now ornate cottages, villas and mansions adorn numerous broad avenues and streets, and seem to usurp entire control of many parts of the city, while banks and markets and warehouses vie with the larger cities of the continent in their magnificence, and are, in fact, unsurpassed. Then the Cathedral formed almost the sole attraction in point of church architecture. Now it is nearly equalled in size and is surpassed in beauty by many other edifices of the same faith. Then the Protestants scarcely had a respectable church edifices here. Now they have many large and imposing structures, which would do honor to any city, while they have scarcely one that is not neat and attractive.

Then the New-England Hotel accommodated forty or fifty guests; now mine host of the St. Lawrence Hall feeds and lodges five hundred hungry and wearied mortals daily. Then we were one hour in crossing the river from La Prairie, by steamer; now we crossed in eight minutes, by means of that triumph of modern architectural skill, the Victoria Bridge.

These contrasts display, in brief, some of the improvements which evidence the growing greatness of this metropolis of the Dominion of Canada. Situated at the mouth of the Ottawa and at the head of ocean navigation upon the St. Lawrence, in many respects the queen of American rivers, with the arms of its trade reaching into the recesses of a continent, the destiny of this city is to grow with greater rapidity in the future than it has in the past. The Grand Trunk Railway enables it to make over thirteen hundred miles of country tributary to its greatness, and its arms will be stretched out wider still, and will grasp in a still wider area, and perhaps will hold the Pacific as well as the Atlantic in its grasp.

FUSION OF THE POPULATION.

One great necessity for the future greatness and prosperity of the Dominion, equally with some of its neighbor countries, is the fusing of its heterogenous population. This will be more particularly felt since the Confederation. Under the Colonial *régime* the direct dependence of each colony upon the mother country kept them in a measure estranged from one another, and prevented much of the inconvenience growing out of the diversity of nationality, language, manners and customs from being appreciated. The bringing of these diverse elements together in one body politic, tends to reveal all their antagonisms and engender difficulties hitherto unknown. The great majority of the population of Lower Canada are of French extraction, retaining their language, religion, distinctive manners and customs with great pertinacity. There is a large party among them who advocate the strenuous maintenance of the old landmarks. There is another party who favor fusion with other people. Unfortunately the latter party have been infidel and antichurch in their tendency, and hence they have estranged all the church party from this movement. A significant article appeared a few days since in *Le Pays* newspaper. A correspondent advocated strongly the old exclusive policy—not to sell lands to others, not to hold social intercourse with them, &c. The editor has formerly been a strong advocate of this policy, but he now, in common with many others, advocates the more liberal one, of intercourse and fusion with the other nationalities, and he answered the correspondent accordingly. Many of the intelligent priests also, we understand, advocate this liberal course. They see it is the only one which will bring harmony and peace to the mixed population of the country, and they wish to see the people united—their little differences toned down, and their angulosities rounded off, so that they may move among each other without friction. When this spirit shall prevail there will be ground of hope for a more homogeneous population, and for permanency of government in the Dominion.

DAMMING THE OTTAWA.

A project is entertained by a company of gentlemen of throwing a dam across one of the mouths of the Ottawa above the rapids, and thus raising the water about twenty feet, and creating an immense water-power. They estimate that $400,000 will cover the expense, and the sales and rents of the land and water privileges will pay a large premium on the investment.

DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN RESOURCES.

The people whom it was our fortune to meet, seemed very enthusiastic in the development of the resources of Canada. These are very great—will become constantly more known, and hence will reward those who engage in the work. She is rich in a fertile soil, in vast forests of superior lumber, in immense water power, in numerous mines of the precious metals, in mineral waters, in marbles and stones for building, and in all the resources which the bowels of the teeming earth afford. A visit to the extensive Geological Museum gathered through the pains-taking and liberal exertions of Sir WM. LOGAN, surprised us not only at the variety and extent of the lithology of Canada, but especially at the variety of the beautiful specimens of marble which are found in it. One wonders to behold such a collection. Yet, recollecting the vast extent of the Dominion, one would expect to find its productions upon a grand scale. The Museum of Natural History, we understand, is a valuble collection of specimens gathered in the Dominion; but our limited time did not permit making it a visit.

THE ARMY.

In the Champ de Mars we saw the morning drill of the Sixteenth and One Hundredth Regiments of troops. They went through all the manual of arms and the manœuvres of the field with surprising celerity and precision. The Dominion maintains a warlike aspect, in consequence of the threatened irruptions of the Fenians. These gentlemen, by their agitations, may do an immense deal of good to the Canadians, while putting them to temporary inconvenience and cost. They may, by their alarms, develope in the Dominion a state of preparation and military strength which may defeat their own aspirations not only, but also seriously interfere with the wishes of that class of politicians who expect some fine morning to swallow the Dominion, *nolens volens*.

This wild and unprincipled project of disturbing the Canadian people in order to retrieve the miseries of Ireland, deserves the severest reprobation. It is Quixotic in the extreme, and especially so since the Confederation has made Canada virtually independent. The plea of injuring Great Britain by these raids is now taken away, and the Canadians will be justified in treating those who trespass upon their soil with the utmost rigor. Friendly feeling upon the part of our Government should lead to something more than cold indifference to this constant wrong. To allow a constant menace to be given is far from being friendly or generous.

A RECIPROCITY TREATY NEEDED.

The people seem to bear up very well under the absence of a Reciprocity treaty. They desire such an arrangement, and think it would be mutually advantageous to both countries. But they are not so desirous of it that they are willing to accept an adjustment of trade to their disadvantage. They will not be driven to the wall. They cannot be. The attempt to force disadvantageous terms upon them will compel them to mark out an independent policy of their own, and to pursue it with such vigor as will make them no mean competitors of our own people. A generous and manly policy will be true wisdom, and will secure greater benefits in the end. L.

THE CALIFORNIA TURF.

California Mustangs Run Two Hundred Miles in a Little Over Eight Hours.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 3, 1868.

About a month since a party of horsemen were discussing the question of the comparative merits of imported blooded stock and the common California mustangs, and the different styles of riding, when EDWARD WHIPPLE offered to bet $2,500 against $2,000 that no man could be found to ride 300 miles in fifteen consecutive hours. He was at once taken up by LOUIS BURNS and JOHN CAHILL, who named N. H. MOWERY as the man to ride. The match was all agreed upon on the spot, and since then there has been constant betting going on as to the result. You will see that he must average a mile every three minutes for fifteen consecutive hours, allowing nothing for loss of time in changing horses at every second, third or fourth mile, accidents, or unaccountable delays. The general feeling was that he could never succeed, and in the betting the odds were decidedly against him. Yesterday (Sunday, Aug. 2,) was fixed on for this race against time.

The race took place at Bay View Park, a few miles north of the city, over a mile track. The animals, thirty in number, selected by Mr. MOWERY, were the common California mustangs and half-breeds, none of them full-sized, but all formed of the indomitable pluck and life which belongs to the descendants of the gallant fleets which were ridden into Spain by the fiery followers of MUSA and TARIQ, when at the bidding of the Commander of the Faithful, the conquerors of Africa poured into Europe, there to spread the knowledge of the true God and the law of the Koran. Mr. MOWERY is an old Californian, apparently of about the middle age, weighs 160 pounds, and rode with a heavy Mexican California saddle, Spanish bit, and free rein.

At 4:40 o'clock in the morning he sprang into the saddle and rode the first horse four times around the track—that is to say four miles—at a dead run. Attendants stood ready at the stand to saddle and bring out the fresh horses as he beckoned for them in coming around; and he changed animals rapidly, riding none of them three miles after the first, and few of them more than two. The Mexican dodge of "rushing" was constantly resorted to. An attendant would ride one-fourth or one-third of the way down the track to meet him as he came in wheeling his horse, ride back just behind him yelling, *vamos! vamos! whoop-ah vamos!* and swinging his hat as if frantic. This would start the flagging animal into redoubled exertions, and he would come in fairly flying. A single sharp pull on the Spanish bit would stop the animal in a second, and in two or three more the rider would be on a fresh animal and off again. Sometimes the mile or two miles would be ridden one way around the track, sometimes the other, in order to relieve the rider by changes as far as practicable. Early in the morning the race-track was crowded with people, and before 2 P. M. the jam was immense. Up to 12 M. the rider refused all assistance in mounting and remounting; but after that his attendants would occasionally give him a lift, apparently not so much because he required it as for fear that he might do so before the race was over. At the end of two hundred miles a rest was taken, and a placard was displayed from the judges' stand that the two hundred miles had been accomplished in eight hours, two minutes and forty-eight seconds—thus beating by forty minutes the time made by Mr. OSBALDISTON, with race horses, in England. Then the start was made on the third hundred miles, Mr. MOWERY having had a bath and otherwise refreshed himself, and appearing good for the two hundred more, if required. The bets now changed, and large odds were offered on his winning, without few takers, and those of the obstinate English bobtail and pig-skin school. He now made a mile in 2:08, and the average speed was 2:30 throughout. There was a very heavy wind blowing across the track at this time, and the average speed must have been considerably unfavorably affected by this fact, nevertheless he "kept up his lick" amid the cheering of the crowd, never flagging for an instant. A halt was made for a second bath, and from time to time an attendant would dash a little water over MOWERY's head as he rode along. At one time a friend who was at the stand ran forward and offered his own horse for a ride over the track. MOWERY was on him in an instant, and rode, not only once, but three times around. As he came around the second time the owner made a fruitless attempt to catch him, and only succeeded in catching a tail, as the rider, sitting erect as a bronze statue, dashed past. The crowd yelled with delight at this, and, as MOWERY came around the third time, shouted to him "go it again," but that would have been carrying the joke too far, and he changed horses, while the officious friend led his own away amid the jeers and cheers of the spectators.

At 6:49 P. M., just fourteen hours and nine minutes from the start, the three hundredth mile was accomplished, and a perfect roar of applause broke from the multitude as the underrated horseman started once more "just for luck." The last mile was made in two minutes and nine seconds, making the unprecedented distance of 301 miles in fourteen hours, eleven minutes and nine seconds, and beating anything previously accomplished in the world in this line. The judges declared the money won, and announced the time. The gates were flung open, and the vast concourse, in carriages of every description, on horseback and on foot, poured out on the road toward San Francisco, an indiscriminate race on "the devil take the hindmost" plan being inaugurated. As the crowd streamed away toward the city, the most conspicuous object in it was an Englishman on a tall, rawboned bay, with a stump of a tail sticking up like an abbreviated flagstaff behind, riding on a pig-skin, with short stirrups, top boots, plug hat, an eye-glass and a cane. His appearance was so indescribably ludicrous by contrast with what had just been seen, that yells and roars of laughter greeted him at every jump for miles. So ended the great California mustang race against time.

ALABAMA.

Speech of Gen. Cullen A. Battle in Mobile.

At the Democratic ratification meeting in Mobile, Ala., on Tuesday evening, 11th inst., Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Hon. C. C. LANGDON and Gen. C. A. BATTLE spoke. Mr. FORSYTH in his remarks alluded at some length to the last named—among other things saying:

"Gen. C. A. BATTLE nobly did his part in the fields of the South, when a holy libation of blood and valor was poured out to the common renown. At Seven Pines, at Chancellorsville, Winchester, Gettysburg, Fisher's Hill, and on scores of fields, he led his brave Alabamians where glory was to be won, and his gray coat and flashing sword were ever found nearest the flashing of the guns. Our worthy President, Col. HERNDON, himself bearing the scars of the mighty conflict, will introduce to you one of the heroes of this gigantic war."

GEN. CULLEN A. BATTLE'S SPEECH.

After music by one of the bands, Gen. BATTLE was introduced, and spoke as follows:

No language can express the emotions that swell my bosom. Profoundly do I thank you for this flattering reception. To the Young Men's Democratic Club I am indebted for this high honor. But I am not here to teach the people of Mobile lessons of political wisdom, rather would I sit at the feet of their illustrious statesmen and meekly receive instructions in the most difficult of all sciences, the science of government. But accepting an invitation at once complimentary and gratifying, I have come to meet those endeared to me by common sufferings and common glories, and in the presence of this immense multitude acknowledge my obligation to them, and in the hallowed presence of fathers and mothers, and wives and children offer to them the tribute of a heart bounding with gratitude and love. I have come to meet those comrades, so tried and so true. I desired to thank them for the glorious past; to counsel with them of the threatening future, and to abjure them by every consideration that can move a patriot's heart and fire a hero's spirit, to pursue such a course of action as will demonstrate to all mankind that the spirit of liberty still survives; that here in this beautiful City of the Gulf, honor's empire is firm pillared as the eternal hills. Comrades, brothers, year after year you bore the Confederate flag through fire and tempest, and upon more than two hundred battle-fields covered it with victory. Your imperishable glories are intrenched in the impregnable fortress of the past, and no power can dim their effulgence. Hate, malignity and tyranny are impotent to transform patriots into traitors, and heroes into slaves. You, my comrades, and you alone, can obliterate the glorious record. Will you do it, or shall it remain a perpetual heritage to your children? What though your flag went down bathed in woman's consecrating tears and baptized in the best blood of the nation? This is still your native land. You all did love her once not without cause. Her mountains are as grand, her valleys are as fertile as ever, her daughters are as fair, her matrons are as virtuous. Is she less dear to you because she has opened her maternal bosom and received to her embrace the noblest and bravest of her sons? Is she less your mother because she has been insulted and wronged? Oh, she is dearer—a thousand times dearer than she was in her strength and her glory. Her fortitude in the midst of her desolation has attracted the admiration of the world, and now the great Democratic Party of the Union throws over her a banner inscribed with the principles of constitutional liberty for which she fought, and I am here to-night to ask you to come up to her altar, and let us again pledge to her our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor. The Democratic Party offers the most honorable terms. It indorses principles for which you battled—not because it was the principles upon which the Confederacy was founded—but the Confederacy adopted them because they were promulgated by the fathers of American Independence, and were vindicated by the war of the Revolution. Under them the American colonies advanced to a mighty empire, and in their observance is the last hope for American constitutional liberty. Not only does it declare in favor of that Constitution so dear to you, but it most solemnly declares that all those acts of reconstruction, so totally destructive of your rights, and so repugnant to every honorable feeling, are unconstitutional, null and void. The honorable gentleman who will follow me to-night, may, perhaps, tell you something of the circumstances that attended the adoption of that platform. He may tell you how conflicting sentiments were reconciled and harmony secured. How every heart bounded with manly impulses when WADE HAMPTON portrayed the condition of South Carolina, and then asked the incorporation into the platform of the declaration that the Reconstruction acts were unconstitutional, null and void. And what of the candidates who stand upon that platform? HORATIO SEYMOUR stands at the head of American statesmen. Had he lived in the best days of Rome he would have been among the most renowned of her Senators. Had he been an actor in the earlier days of the Republic, he would have been the compeer of WASHINGTON, ADAMS, and JEFFERSON. No candidate for office, he was borne upon the irresistible wave, and yielding to the unanimous voice of the National Convention, he threw his banner to the breeze in a manner so gallant that it was universally accepted as the sure presage of victory. And who is associated with him upon the National Democratic ticket? FRANK P. BLAIR! A soldier whose sword is unstained by treachery, and upon whose civil record there falls no shadow, rests no stain. A patriot, who, when the cloud of war had passed away and the rainbow of peace spanned our skies, declared that all civilized nations had felt the effects of the temporary eclipse which obscured the Southern States, and shut out their commodities from commercial exchange, and the war they waged was carried on with such exalted courage, with such surpassing genius, such unfaltering perseverance against stupendous odds, that although it closed in utter failure, it has, nevertheless, elevated the defeated people to take rank with the great and conquering races of the most warlike races. A statesman in the Cabinet—a soldier in the field. I will not ask you to indorse the platform, for it incorporates the principles for which you have ever contended. I will not ask you to support SEYMOUR and BLAIR, for they are the champions of constitutional liberty for which you have braved a hundred battle fields; but I do ask you to bring into the canvass the high qualities of courage and fortitude that you have so signalized in your past career. Press to the front; carry your colors deep into the enemy's lines; dedicate yourselves to your country; Labor, labor assiduously, for its advancement in every element of greatness. Labor is the lever that moves the universe. If, in the development of material wealth, the rugged mountain obstructs your path, labor cuts a highway through its very centre, and, sending its shafts to the deep foundations, brings up revenues of iron and gold to subserve its purposes. Rivers, lakes and oceans are its ministers. At its touch the barren heath becomes a vineyard of fruits, and over hill and dell float the golden waves of interminable harvest. It is the poor man's solace, and it becomes the prince better than his crown. Labor united with mechanical skill puts the hundred wheels of well-adjusted machinery in motion, and sends the majestic steamship on the trackless ocean, laden with the richest contributions of commerce. Labor united with genius has given to the republic of letters the master-works of MILTON, BYRON and SHAKESPEARE, and labor, inspired by patriotism, and dedicated to the sacred cause of liberty, will restore government to its only legitimate objects—the happiness of the people. But we are told that our purposes are revolutionary. Who makes the charge? Usurpers. Men who have changed our republican system into a military despotism, and are using every engine of oppression to perpetuate their power.

No, fellow-citizens, we want no revolution, above all, no bloody revolution; but, if God help us, we will restore the Government to its original position. If God prosper us, we will turn back the tide of revolution, and sweep the infidel band that riots in the destruction of constitutional liberty from the face of the earth. We appeal to the masses to lay aside the weapons of war and come to the ballot-box, and by its decree we are ready to stand. If we triumph at the polls—if the great mass of the American people vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and settle the Government on the principles enunciated in the Democratic platform, the irregular and revolutionary government of the Southern States must give way to Republican constitutional Governments, and this is all we have declared. But if Radicals will precipitate a revolution—if they defy the popular will, and in contravention of law attempt to maintain their usurpations by force of arms, the army must vindicate the national honor; and if maddened by the lust of power and frenzied by an unhallowed ambition they fire upon the flag of the Union, then may Heaven shelter the heads uncovered in a righteous cause, and "damned be he who first cries hold, enough!" The responsibility will not rest upon the National Democracy, but it will rest upon the revolutionists who would subvert the Government to the unhallowed purposes of party. We want peace. Every pulsation of our hearts demands peace. We trust that the Angel of God, descending from Heaven, will stamp upon American constitutional liberty the seal of Omnipotence, and swear by Him that liveth war shall be no more. But anything, my countrymen, is better than dishonor. Come war and pestilence, come death in all its terrible array, rather than suffer the slightest stain of dishonor. If war must come in defence of the Union and the Constitution, patriots of the North and of the South will gather around the proud ensign of the Republic, and planting it on the perilous edge of battle, gather around it to the carnival of death. But we repeat it; we invoke the genius of peace to rebuke the mad spirit of party; we appeal to the patriots of the North and the South, the East and the West, to unite every element of national glory, and forgetting past animosities, carry forward the American Union in a career of usefulness and honor unparalleled in the history of nations.

Here I had thought to close, but I wish to say to our colored friends who have united their banners with ours, that our swords were not drawn to perpetuate their bondage. Our object was higher, nobler, grander. We fought for the perpetuity of constitutional liberty and the right of self-government. We have no purposes hostile to your interests, and we ask you to unite with us in carrying forward the American Republic in the career of glory to which nature and nature's God has destined it. I assure you, my countrymen, the skies are brightening. Gen CLANTON said to me, a few days since, that in traveling from New-York to Montgomery, by way of the West, he found the whole country ablaze with Democratic enthusiasm. What glorious results will follow the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The retreat of the army of officers who have harassed our people and ate our subsistance; the dismay and precipitate flight of carpet-baggers; the consternation and overthrow of scallawags; the return of Government to its legitimate functions, and the prosperity and happiness of the people.

New Louisiana and Texas Railroad Charter.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 11.

The State Senate passed Saturday a charter for a company to build a railroad from New-Iberia, or Vermilionville, to the Sabine, no special point on the latter being designated as its terminus. The capital of the Company is fixed at five millions of dollars, with the privilege of increase to ten; but it may begin business when one million is subscribed. How much of this is to be paid in as the first installment which shall justify organization, is to be determined by the original granters of the charter, who are Messrs. J. H. Oglesby, Jacob Hawkins, S. B. Packard, M. A. Southworth, Elbert Gantt, David Hadden, Joseph Ellison, John J. Smith and Philip Buchanan, or a majority of them. This Company is to have the right to pass through the lands of the State, and to use for construction purposes the timber from its lands for a mile on either side of the road, and to use and enjoy three hundred feet of them on either side for the general benefit of the road. Whenever the first five miles of the road are completed, and for every subsequent mile completed, the Company is to have a loan of State bonds, at the rate of $6,000 per mile until finished. The bonds are to be payable in forty years, and to pay 8 per cent. interest annually in coupons. These bonds are to be a second mortgage lien upon the road. The charter is to exist for fifty years, at the end of which time Commissioners are to be appointed to liquidate the affairs of the Company. The bill requires the Company to begin work within a year after the passage of the bill. The road is required to be completed within three years from the time of commencement of work.

It the Company thus chartered shall be really formed, and its capital be actually furnished to an extent sufficient to build this road, it will be one of the great desiderata of the State. The only fear is that as the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad has not the right to build the very road thus renewedly chartered, and as there are yet two other similar charters claiming existence and the right to do so, that this additional claimant to the franchise may so divide the votes and means of those who would build a road, that it will be still longer postponed in its fulfillment.

A Conversion from Street Preaching.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Aug. 12.

An incident, not merely on account of its delicate nature, but as illustrating the power of religion upon the awakened conscience, has just transpired in our city. A few days ago a fast young man arrived here from the East by the Toledo and Western Road, in company with a very pretty girl not over eighteen years of age, who, it afterward appeared, was not his wife; and they took rooms together at one of our principal hotels. It seems that under a solemn promise of marriage he had induced her to leave her home and elope with him, but that after she had thus given herself up to him, he had refused to make her his wife; and it was under these circumstances that they stopped in our city. On last Sunday afternoon the young man, with a cigar in his mouth, was carelessly sauntering along the street, when he was attracted toward a crowd listening to one of our ministers who was preaching in the open air, near the northeast corner of the square. He stopped. Soon his attention was arrested by what he heard; he was held to the spot by his awakened conscience, and ere the preacher had ceased he was thoroughly aroused to a sense of his sins. As soon as possible he sought out the minister, told him his condition, and the next day, Monday, took him to the hotel, where he was duly married to the confiding girl whom he had wronged. The item looks sentimental, but it is in every particular an actual occurrence, known to be such by many of our citizens. We could give the names of the parties, and their residence, but that would hardly be proper. We would merely add that they have started back whence they came, both feeling very happy; and we only hope they may continue so through life.

Postage on Weekly Newspapers.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1868.

SIR: By act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, weekly newspapers, properly folded and addressed, when sent to regular subscribers, in the county where printed and published, are not subject to any charge when delivered by the office nearest the office of publication, but such papers, when delivered by letter carriers, are chargeable with postage at the rate of five cents per quarter, and such postage must be prepaid for a term of not less than one quarter or more than a year. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) ST. J. B. L. SKINNER.

Gen. H. H. BINGHAM, Postmaster, Philadelphia, Pa.

PERU.

Arrival of the Remains of Gen. Castilla—Honors to the Ashes of Peru's Greatest Hero—Capture of Brigands—Railroad Projects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, PERU, SOUTH AMERICA, Tuesday, July 22, 1868.

The remains of Peru's greatest and bravest hero, old Gen. CASTILLA, arrived in Callao, by steamer from Arequipa, Sunday morning, July 19. All the ships lying in the bay put their flags at half mast, the men-of-war fired salutes, and the remains were escorted by the military and proper officials on a fine bier through the principal streets of Callao. The procession was very imposing, and amid solemn music and under draped arches the ashes were conveyed to the railroad and carried to Lima, where the funeral services and the last sad obsequies were held, and the remains consigned to the grave. There will never be another Gen. CASTILLA, and all conditions and classes and kinds of people turned out *en masse* to pay a last respect to his memory. The soldiers, infantry and cavalry, are all wearing the customary crape badge the usual number of days, and all the ceremonies attending the obsequies were very appropriate and in good taste.

MOURNING PECULIARITIES.

The number of families who have lost relatives and friends by the visitation of the fever is very great, nearly every household wearing the sad habiliments of woe. The practice of putting on mourning garments is much more universal than among our own people, and often carried to an extreme, which appears very odd. Not only do the older members of the household wear black clothing, but the custom extends to every member of the family. As little girls are dressed with the very short frocks and long white pantalets of New York children thirty years ago, the short black dresses and wide, black pantalets of the little girls (almost covering the shoe) would strike the eye of a stranger as being a very unique and singular fashion; but this is a sight you see daily, and even hourly, among the school children. And in many of the wealthier families the long lace or brocatelle curtains are removed from the windows and black heavy merino substituted during the entire period of mourning. The furniture of the drawing-rooms is also covered with black linen or alpacca coverings, and the whole house thus draped presents a chill and gloomy appearance. This is carrying the mourning preparations to extreme measures.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED ENGINEER.

The celebrated Belgian engineer, Mr. ALEXANDER DE MAHIEU, was a victim to the fever, and was buried from Lima since I last wrote you. It was a great loss to the Peruvian Government. He was stricken down while superintending the new work about the fortifications at Callao. He will be remembered as greatly distinguishing himself during the last revolution in Peru, in January, by transporting a 300-pound Blakely gun, intended for use in the siege against Arequipa, through seventy miles of sandy, barren desert, from the coast inland, but which gun was taken by the revolutionary party, spiked, thrown down a precipice, and rendered utterly useless.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Lima is improving in many fine new buildings being erected. The fine new palace of justice, in process of construction, will be a great ornament, and has been greatly needed. Government is also going to issue an official newspaper, and a fine new printing office is being built for this purpose.

There are many arrests being made here daily, and the minds of many of the people are constantly agitated with fears of revolution. Lima is rapidly filling up with Senators and Deputies, as Congress opens on the 28th of this month, and as Col. BALTA is deservedly popular, I think that all revolutionary feeling will gradually die away, and a reign of peace and harmony follow the long years of strife and bloodshed.

A large gang of thieves and brigands, who have been molesting all travelers on the Lima road, was taken captive and will be summarily dealt with. They presented a frightful appearance as they were marched into Callao, guarded by soldiers, and each prisoner wearing around his waist an immense iron ring, with links of iron running from it down his leg and terminating in another heavy iron ring around his ancle. As they were marched slowly along, the clanking of the rusty fetters and the villainous-looking countenance of each one of them, sent a feeling of relief to every looker-on that they were at last captured and likely to meet their just deserts.

RAILROAD PROJECTS.

The new railroad under contract with Mr. MEIGGS, is being pushed forward rapidly. Fourteen miles are already graded and awaiting the sleepers and rails. A very formidable piece of work has been encountered, which is the opening of a tunnel to be cut through a solid granite rock of two thousand feet, the tunnel leading to a precipice seven hundred feet high. Here an immense chasm is encountered, over which a bridge must be constructed of tressle work, the bridge to be sixteen hundred feet long. This will be done and the road finished within the given time.

The Peruvian Government has also opened proposals for the construction of three other new and important railroads. These proposals will be open until Aug. 5, when the satisfactory one being accepted, the work will be rapidly pushed forward. The most important of these three new railroads is the one intending to start from the port of Iquique to run direct to the saltpetre mines of La Noria. Another one is intended to lead from Pisco into the sugar estates of the interior as far as Ica, and the last one will lead from Lima to Chancay. The line of telegraph in Peru is also to be extended some six hundred miles, and a submarine cable is to be laid connecting the Chincha Islands with Pisco. If the United States have, as is the general belief, proposed mediation in all the questions at issue, and a final settlement to all the controversies between Spain, Peru and Chili, these enterprises will secure a reign of peace and quiet such as Peru has never yet known. The crops are coming in finely. Cotton and wool particularly are plenty, and the Fall weather has set in delightfully. All the public schools, places of amusement, &c., are again open in Lima. X. Y. Z.

Funeral of the Queen of Madagascar.

The correspondent of an English paper gives the following interesting account of the funeral of the late Queen of Madagascar:

"I would just remark that Malagasy Sovereigns are never spoken of as having died; they 'miambobo'—retire, literally 'turn their back.' The Queen died on Wednesday, and from that day until the following Tuesday week the excitement was very great. The place was crowded with people from the country, men and women; the men having to work in the preparation of a new tomb, immediately north of the first RADAMA'S, in the Royal court-yard, and the women having to sit in crowds in the chief apartment of the great palace, Manjak-Miadana, to mourn day and night. Familiar as you are with Madagascar, you cannot conceive the sight the people looked when first they cut off their hair. Their heads were 'bory,' (round,) and no mistake, almost shaved clean, and as for the variety of skull shapes, an enthusiast in phrenology might have done wonders in studying them. All the people also went about with their lambas (the outer native garment) down below their shoulders, and without the usual jacket or skirt generally worn underneath. None of us could recognize many of our most intimate friends, and the strangest part of the business was that the clipping was all done at once. On Friday morning the entire country round Antananarivo was clean clipped, and some score or so of privileged Malagasy. While the tomb was being made, cannon and muskets were fired all day long, the chief road through the city up to the palace being lined with soldiers. Over the stone tomb is a small wooden structure, as usual over the graves of the Sovereigns and the higher class of nobles. It was designed by Mr. CAMERON, and is very graceful, quite Eastern in style. RADAMA'S tomb looks very shabby by the side of it. The courtyard was thronged with people at work preparing the grave. Just near the gate, on the left hand, the masons were doing the stonework, and on the right were the metal workers employed at their furnaces, making a silver box for a coffin. In another place carpenters were busy making the wooden-house. The coffin was very large—three feet seven inches in breadth and depth and about six feet long. It was made of bars, each bar formed of fifty dollars riveted together in a rough style, and very little was done to polish it. The funeral procession was grand—about the grandest thing I have seen in Madagascar—and we had a capital place reserved for our accommodation, so that we saw all. The silver case was put into the tomb beforehand, but the corpse was carried under a gorgeous scarlet canopied bier surmounted with crowns. It was carried by officers in uniform, and must have made their backs ache finely. This bier was taken up an incline and placed on tressels at the west of the tomb. The officers stood around for some time weeping. The actual burial did not take place until night. An immense number of silk dresses, native silk cloths, ornaments, glasses, a table and chairs, and a box containing $11,000 were all put inside the tomb, as well as a chest of drawers, and many other things. After the funeral between two and three thousand bullocks were killed. We English had three as our share, but as we had given money to the amount of $60 to purchase red silk cloths (according to the custom) we were no gainers. For two Sundays we had most wretched congregations, and no native preachers. Still we could not give up the services, but held them for 'those who could get there.' In other letters additional particulars are given. Among other restrictions, no singing or playing of instruments is allowed for three months after the death of the Queen, even in the religious services or in the houses of the Europeans. It will be a cause of satisfaction to all who are interested in the progress of the gospel in Madagascar to hear that the change of Sovereign will, as far as can be seen, produce no change of policy on the part of the Government. The new Queen has sent a message to the Protestant missionaries, assuring them that the same privileges and freedom enjoyed by them under her predecessor will be continued by herself. A new church in the centre of the city had just been opened, attended by crowded congregations, including many people of influential position.

Clubbing a Policeman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reference to the report of the occurrence in Yorkville on Friday evening, I perceive that the name of Officer BUSTEED, of the Fourth District Police Squad, is entirely omitted as having arrested PATRICK FERORE, while the credit is given to another officer whom I did not see and I believe was not present. Mr. BUSTEED made the arrest unaided by any one, and I deem it proper that it should be awarded to him, especially at such an exciting period. By giving this an insertion in your paper you will oblige ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Diluted Milk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is there no law against the adulteration of milk?—I mean simply diluting it with water. I have tried many different milkmen, and have purchased at the depots, but not a drop of pure milk can there be found in the City. It is, at least, one-third water. Should there not be a milk inspector, with power to stop any wagon at any time, or try the milk at any depot, and, if found diluted, impose the full penalty? Milk pure can be afforded in this City at five cents a quart, yet we have to pay ten cents, and, surely, for this we ought to be intitled to a pure article. B.

Correction.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 17, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With reference to the report concerning a delinquent officer in your issue of Saturday last, I wish to state that I behaved both civilly and respectfully toward Justice HOGAN. Having received information leading to the arrest of a burglar, from a source peculiar to detectives, I deemed it impolitic to give Mr. Justice HOGAN a dime novel account of the manner I received my information. As to having been once arrested for grand larceny, I stamp that as a malicious falsehood. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN HAMBLIN, Fourth Precinct Police.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Eighteenth Ward Homicide—Commencement of the Inquest by the Coroner.

In accordance with previous arrangement Coroner FLYNN yesterday proceeded to hold an inquest at No. 615 East Fourteenth-street over the remains of JACOB STILLWAGEN, whose death from a stab wound was announced in yesterday's TIMES. The prisoner, JOHN SEIBERT, appeared to be the most indifferent person in the room during the proceedings, despite the fact that the cries of the widow frequently interrupted the examination of witnesses, and that the deceased saloon keeper was lying in his coffin a few feet from his seat. The following is the evidence elicited yesterday:

George Meyers testified: I live at No. 615 East Fourteenth-street; I board with the deceased, Jacob Stillwagen; on the 15th of August, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, I was sitting on the basement steps of the house next door, No. 613 East Fourteenth-street; I was in conversation with a couple of young ladies, one of whom I see present, when I saw a man coming across the street dressed in a white undershirt, gray pants and tall, white hat; I recognize the man; it was John Siebert; a boy was sitting on the railing in front of No. 611, when he said, "There comes John Siebert with a knife;" I do not know who the boy was; I thought better to get out of the way, and I went and secreted myself in a room in No. 613 East Fourteenth-street; I was afraid of the man on account of a quarrel I had with him two weeks previous; afterward I heard of the wounding of the deceased; I recognize the prisoner, whom I saw coming across the street.

Peter Kapthar testified; I live at No. 615 East Fourteenth-street; on the evening of the 15th of August at half-past seven I was in the dining-room, on the first floor of the house, when the prisoner came in and asked for a glass of beer; Mr. Stillwagen, the deceased, said he had no beer and that he should not trouble him; Stillwagen told the prisoner to go outside, that Mr. Blumhead next door had beer; the prisoner said again, "Give me a glass of beer;" Mr. Stillwagen told him there would be trouble if he did not go out; a third time he asked for beer, when Stillwagen came from behind the bar and took the prisoner by the left arm and showed him out of the front door; the prisoner then forced himself in again, breaking a glass window as he did so; Mr. Stillwagen was behind the door, trying to keep it shut by putting his knee against it; he was looking toward the door; the prisoner came inside and turned quickly toward Stillwagen and struck him with full force on the right side of the neck with a knife; I saw the knife and the blood following the blow; the blade was about five inches long and the handle was concealed in his hand; I tried to seize the prisoner by the back of the neck, when he turned around quickly and cut me on the forehead with the knife; he made a second lunge at me, when I caught him by the coat and held him by the hand, with the knife with it; I then got him by the throat and threw him on the floor; I kept him there until help arrived, when we took him into the back room; a party of men came in and took off their coats and wanted to rescue the prisoner; they opened the entry door and tried to get in, but we held it until the arrival of the Police; I was not able to hold the prisoner alone, but was assisted by Mr. Muterverb.

Louisa Lindenkreitz, testified: I am seventeen years of age; I reside at No. 613 East Fourteenth-street; I was sitting out by the door, talking to Mr. Charles Myers; my intention was to come over for the young man who was stabbed in the head, when a boy said: "Here comes Siebert (the prisoner) with a knife;" I tried to get over to the door to tell Mr. Stillwagen that the prisoner was coming with a knife; the prisoner reached the store before I did, and put both fists through the glass; the door seemed braced inside; finally the door gave way, Mr. Stillwagen, at the same time, falling up against some tables inside; then the prisoner put his right hand up on getting inside, and struck Mr. Stillwagen in the neck; saw the knife; think it was about five inches in length; they say it was a fish-knife; I afterward saw the knife on the floor; my sister tried to pick it up but she was pushed over; I then called for assistance, and Mr. Landerwald and my brother came in and put a handkerchief about the deceased's neck and took him away; Mr. Kiapthar then caught hold of the prisoner; a crowd then rushed in and said: "They are killing Siebert;" at the same time they tried to rescue the prisoner; could recognize those who tried to get the prisoner away.

Thomas C. Knox, M. D., testified: I made a *post-mortem* examination on the body of the deceased, Jacob Stillwagen; was assisted by J. D. Morlein, M. D., on Sunday, Aug. 16, 1868; on an external examination the body presented an extremely healthy appearance; on the right side of the neck there was found an incised wound two inches in length, passing along the ante-border of the sterno-cleido mastoid muscle, beginning two inches below the mastoid process of the temporal bone; on further examination the wound was found to pass downward and inward, terminating just beneath the sterno-clavicular articular to the left side. The instrument causing the wound cut through the transverse processes of the fourth and fifth cervical vertebræ and severed the vertebral artery and thyroid axis at their origin with the subclavian artery of the right side. The thoracic and abdominal organs were found nearly bloodless, but otherwise healthy, with the exception of some slight pleuritic adhesions. The brain on examination proved in a healthy condition. The cause of death, in my opinion, was the result of a stab wound in the neck by which the vertebral artery and thyroid axis were severed.

Coroner FLYNN, at this juncture, decided to adjourn the further examination of witnesses until today at 10 o'clock. The inquest will be held at the Twenty-second-street Police Station. The Coroner having ascertained that several of those persons who attempted to rescue the prisoner from the hands of those citizens having him in temporary custody, before the arrival of the Police, were then congregated in front of the house, directed their arrest. Four young men were then pointed out and arrested. Their names are TIMOTHY MCDONALD, of Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue; ALFRED LOOMIS, of No. 611 East Fourteenth-street; JOHN METZGAR, of No. 223 Avenue B, and CHRISTIAN CALKENBRENNER, of No. 157 Second-street. They were temporarily committed as witnesses.

The Master Masons.

The regular meeting of master masons was held at the Exchange in Liberty-street yesterday.

Messrs. EIDLITZ, DOLLINGER, DISBROW, O'REILLY, O'BRIEN, SHAFFER, STEWART and BANTA reported that they had all the ten-hour men they could employ.

Mr. ROSS spoke of the reports that concessions had been offered by them to the strikers. No concessions had been offered by them, nor would any be. The eight-hour system was the least of the arbitrary exactions which the workmen were endeavoring to make the bosses submit to. The bosses were determined not to yield a single point. The time had arrived when submission became a crime. They were resolved to stand firm, to employ such men and such foremen as they chose, and not to let their workmen dictate to them.

Mr. CONOVER said the report which had been circulated that the bosses had insulted the Bricklayers' Committee was totally false. If there had been any discourtesy at all it was on the part of the Committee. He considered there had been no necessity for a strike last Winter, because arrangements had been made with the men to work ten hours in Winter for $5. He asked why they broke faith, and was answered that if they worked that way in Winter people would not build in the Spring. The men had said they did not approve of interference, yet they did interfere. One of them sent word to his (Mr. CONOVER'S) wife that if he went out at night they would put a bullet through him. This worried his friends and family, and prevented him going out at night. That very morning a gang of fellows swore he would be shot before Saturday night. He wanted the Unions to understand that if he was shot there would not be a Trades' Union in the United States in twenty-four hours. He might be shot but there were thousands to step into his place. They said the bosses wanted to break up the Union. This was not true, but if the Union interfered with the rights of any citizen, let it be broken up.

After a few remarks by Mr. ROSS, in which he spoke of the necessity of resisting Unions when they threatened men's lives, the meeting adjourned.

The Cattle Disease.

Yesterday morning there arrived at the Bull's Head Yards, corner Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from the West, fourteen carloads of cattle, many of which were in a diseased condition, betraying symptoms of a character resembling that of the herd that arrived a few days since in New-Jersey.

The Board of Health was on the alert, however, and speedily dispatched one of its inspectors to the spot, where powerful disinfectants were soon liberally dispensed, and the premises thoroughly purified. Besides this, every beast unmistakably afflicted with the disease was slaughtered, and the carcasses thrown into the rendering vats.

As already published, the Board of Health placed four of the sick cattle, selected from the Communipaw yard, in close quarantine, for the purpose of studying the nature of the complaint and testing its curability. The experiment has been very successful in many respects. The cattle were fed on marsh grass, and carbonic acid diluted with water was administered frequently, and the result was a marked improvement in their health—three of them already rapidly approaching convalescence. The fourth one it seemed impossible to save, and it was therefore killed, various portions of the body being preserved for microscopical examination and study. The Board of Health will probably be presented with a report from the Committee having charge of the quarantine to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BURGLARY IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—Tuesday last JOHN C. KOHLSAAT, who resides at No. 312 Fifth-avenue, left the City, with his family, leaving his residence unoccupied but securely fastened. Friday last Mr. KOHLSAAT returned to the City for a day, and going to his house was surprised to find that the front door had been unfastened during his absence. With this premonition of burglars he went through the house, and everywhere, from cellar to garret, found the traces of their presence. They had been most thorough in their operations, and not a bureau or closet in the entire building had escaped attention. Coming to particularize their depredations, Mr. KOHLSAAT found that they had carried off property approximating $10,000 in value, and consisting of silverware, jewelry, articles of ornament, and clothing. Several large trunks were also missing, and it became evident that the burglars had filled them with their spoils, and had then carried the trunks openly and defiantly out the front door. It further appeared upon a close examination that they had obtained access to the house through the coal-hole in the sidewalk, as its fastenings were broken, and the door between the coal vault and cellar had been wrenched by brute force from its place. Mr. KOHLSAAT has reported the case to the Police authorities, but as yet none of the stolen property has been recovered, nor has any clue to the daring operators been obtained.

PLATED REPRESENTATIONS.—JOHN WOOD, who resides in Williamsburg, but works at No. 223 Avenue A, made a complaint yesterday before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, stating that on the 13th inst. one CHARLES BESSER came to him and represented that he was a Free Mason, just arrived from England, and in such pecuniary distress that he would be forced to part with his watch at a great sacrifice. This watch, he said, was encased in pure silver, and he finally agreed to take $15 for it. This sum WOOD paid for the time-piece, and shortly after he became its owner found that its brass case was as slightly crusted with silver as BESSER'S statements had been with truth. Therefore he preferred a charge of false pretences, and the accused was held for an examination.

RETURN OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—Camp was broken at Long Branch yesterday morning at an early hour by the Twenty-second Regiment, amid scenes of hilarity and practical joking. The battalion left the Stetson House soon after 8 o'clock, the baggage being all sent off at an earlier hour. By 9 o'clock the Twenty-second was on board the steamer *Nevesink*, and came up to the City, the trip up the Bay being enlivened by an impromtu hop. At 1:30 o'clock P. M. the steamer arrived at her dock at the foot of West Eighteenth-street, when the battalion marched to the armory and was dismissed. The excursion has proved a very successful one.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—HENRY W. STEELE, of No. 4 Beekman-street, yesterday caused the arrest of RICHARD HALE, a native of Ireland, aged 24, a resident of Williamsburg and a porter, on a charge of larceny. It appears that the complainant missed a quantity of scrap iron, valued at $50, and the property of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, when he accused HALE of the larceny. The HALE confessed the fact and stated that he had sold the iron to one JOHN HOWARD. When arraigned before Alderman COMAN at the Tombs, the prisoner was held for trial, although he changed his confession to a denial.

PATRICK MCDONALD HELD FOR TRIAL.—Justice HOGAN held an examination yesterday in the case of PATRICK MCDONALD, of No. 22 Albany-street, who is accused of obtaining $721 in foreign gold coin from PARKER H. BERRY, of No. 1 Battery-place. The complainant was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination, though counsel failed to shake the main point of the complaint. The magistrate concluded the case by committing MCDONALD for trial at the General Sessions. The bondsman for the prisoner having declined to act in that capacity any longer, MCDONALD was ordered to be locked up in default of bail.

DEATH OF MRS. VANDERBILT.—This estimable lady, the wife of Commodore VANDERBILT, died at 1:30 A. M. yesterday at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, No. 10 East Twenty-second-street. She arrived in this City from Lebanon Springs on the 6th inst., and has since remained at the house of Mr. CLARK, where soon after her arrival she was attacked with apoplexy. She seemed to be recovering when on Sunday night she was attacked by paralysis, and in a few hours had ceased to live. Her husband, daughter, and Mr. CLARK were present when she breathed her last.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTER.—JULIA LEVY, *alias* Bernard, a young woman of pleasing address and notorious character, was arrested on Saturday by a member of the Broadway Squad, on a charge of shoplifting. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, WM. S. CORWIN, one of the proprietors of the grocery store No. 900 Broadway, appeared as complainant, and testified that he saw JULIA appropriate a box of cigars and walk off with the same, when he caused her arrest. She was held for trial.

TILL-TAPPING.—GEORGE SCHADE, of No. 92 Columbia-street, on the 3d inst., found JAMES GALLAGHER behind his counter and with his hand in the money drawer. Of course GALLAGHER ran and, being the fleetest of the two, escaped. SCHADE then discovered that the visit had cost him $25, that being the sum which had been abstracted from the drawer. Yesterday GALLAGHER was arrested, and being taken before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, was committed for an examination.

BURGLARY.—A gang of burglars gained an entrance, some time between Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, to the glassware store of LEACH & MCHUGH, at No. 223 Greenwich-street. The store had been closed since Friday by reason of a death, and the thieves forced their way through the rear. They succeeded in breaking open the safe, but found nothing to repay them for their risk or labor. The front door was left open by them when escaping from the premises.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—E. Gutierrez, Chargé d'Affaires for Costa Rica, and Hon. T. J. Mitchell, of England, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. E. A. Rollins, of Washington, and Hon. H. A. Risley, of Washington, are at the Astor House. Gen. Jacob Stanwood, of Alabama, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Robert S. Hale, of Elizabethtown, is at the Hoffman House.

YELLOW FEVER.—Yesterday morning a man giving the name of HENRY SMITH, a native of Prussia, thirty years of age, was found at the Roosevelt-street Ferry suffering from yellow fever. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. SMITH'S statement is that he came from Newbern, N. C., in the steamer which stopped at Williamsburg. He was brought over to this City on a tug and so avoided the quarantine.

BOY DROWNED.—Yesterday morning, as JEREMIAH DONOVAN, aged ten years, was stepping on board an excursion steamer at Pier No. 56 East River, he lost his balance and fell into the water, being drowned before aid could reach him. The remains were subsequently recovered and removed to the residence of the deceased's parents, No. 390 Madison-street, where Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

MINOR INQUESTS.—The remains of an unknown man, apparently about 25 years of age, were picked up in the East River, at the foot of Fifty-third-street, yesterday morning. They were taken to the Morgue for identification and inquest....Mrs. HORNER, of No. 18 Market-street, died suddenly yesterday at No. 7 Eldridge-street.

SNEAK THIEF.—JOHN BOYLE, of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street, caused the arrest of PATRICK CORCORAN, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch from his dwelling, a few days ago. As the accused admitted the larceny before his arrest, the acting magistrate granted a full commitment.

ANOTHER FERRY-BOAT COLLISION.—Yesterday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, a collision occurred nearly opposite the foot of Chambers-street, between the ferry-boats *Delaware*, of the Pavonia, and *Colden*, of the Jersey City lines. A considerable portion of the cabin of the later boat was demolished.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The number of deaths in the City of Brooklyn last week was 260, just seven less than in the previous week. Of these 142 occurred to infants in their first year, and 37 in their second. The principal causes of death recorded are cholera infantum, 80; marasmus, 22; convulsions, 14; consumption, 20. During the week the air was salubrious, and except in cases where people were pent up in contracted and ill-ventilated quarters human life had a fair chance. The following is the record of deaths in the wards respectively:

Ward.	Deaths.	Ward.	Deaths.
I	7	XI	19
II	7	XII	13
III	5	XIII	13
IV	3	XIV	20
V	18	XV	7
VI	14	XVI	34
VII	13	XVII	13
VIII	6	XVIII	7
IX	20	XIX	9
X	23	XX	9
Total			260

FIRE IN ATLANTIC-STREET.—Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning the locksmith-shop of OTTO REIM, No. 420 Atlantic-street, was discovered to be on fire. The flames communicated at once to the shoe-store of F. J. GLATZMEYER, in the same building, the stock in which sustained damage to the amount of about $1,000. The building is owned by Mr. GLATZMEYER, and was also damaged to the extent of about $1,000; insured in the Phœnix and Long Island Insurance Companies for $4,000. The stock of shoes, &c., in Mr. GLATZMEYER'S store was insured in the Hartford Insurance Company for $2,750. Owing to the absence of Mr. REIM his loss is not known.

HARNESS STOLEN.—WM. BOWERS was arrested yesterday by Officer WONDERLY, on the charge of stealing a harness, worth $30, from the stable of JOHN MAWBERRY, No. 116 Carlton-avenue, which was entered a few nights ago by burglars, who stole the property named, in addition to other things. BOWERS, it appears, had sold the harness to ABRAM MORGANTHAU, No. 458 Myrtle-avenue. The accused was taken before Justice RILEY and held to answer.

NEW-JERSEY.

BREVITIES.—The Sixth Ward Democratic Jackson Club, of Jersey City, raised a splendid banner, fifteen by twenty-five feet, last evening, across Jersey-avenue, at the junction of Newark-avenue, Jersey City. Addresses were delivered by several gentlemen to a large assemblage....PHILIP L. REA was committed for trial yesterday by Recorder CHAMBERS, of Jersey City, for having, as charged by JULIA F. REA, sister-in-law to the prisoner, attempted to stab CHAS. GREEN, one her boarders, and knocked down and beat her mother, Mrs. SUSAN FIELDS, No. 365 South Sixth-street....The Convention for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for the Fifth Congressional District of the State of New-Jersey, comprising the County of Hudson and City of Newark, will take place on Monday next at the Opera House, Newark....WM. WHEELER, a hatter, broke his leg yesterday at Newark. A barrel of flour accidentally fell on it and thus caused the accident....While Mr. WM. LOWRY, of No. 114 Baldwin-street, Newark, was driving through that city on Saturday last, the shafts of his carriage penetrated the breast of a horse driven by Mr. AARON MEAD. The injured animal died subsequently.

MUST BE MARRIED.—JOHN GOODWIN, a young gentleman, possessing an ardent temperament and having a peculiar affection for lager beer and bourbon, on Sunday enjoyed himself at Hoboken in a truly Dutch fashion, by imbibing an unusual quantity of lager in company with his intended bride, BRIDGET MORAN, of No. 308 Bloomfield-street, Hoboken. Moved by the spirit, JOHN suggested late in the evening to BRIDGET that both should go to the priest and immediately get married. The blushing damsel objected to so hasty a proceeding, but at his urgent solicitation finally consented to accept the responsibilities of the Goodwin household. Arm in arm both went to Rev. Father DEVANE and imperatively demanded that the marriage ceremony be proceeded with. Seeing the condition of the parties the clergyman ordered them to leave the house. GOODWIN refused, and swore that he "must be married." His conduct finally became so violent that the priest sent for Officer WOODFIND, who had the young gentleman locked up. Yesterday morning he was brought before Recorder PEPE, who fined him $10. He had only $5 in his possession, but Miss MORAN having paid the other $5, he was discharged.

A POLICEMAN SHOT AT BY A WOMAN.—On Saturday night, while Officer A. WALSH, Jr., was patroling his beat on Duncan-avenue, Bergen City, he was attacked by a ferocious dog, at which he fired, to protect himself. The dog belonged to a Mrs. ELY, living in an adjoining house, who, on hearing the yelping of the animal, asked from her window what person had dared to fire at her dog. On being told it was an officer, she produced a pistol and fired it at him seven or eight times, but, fortunately, in consequence of the darkness of the night, the shots took no effect. She was brought before Justice REILLY and committed to answer.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PINE BROOK.—An accident occurred yesterday afternoon to a Mrs. YOUNG, while driving with her husband from the house of her father-in-law, at Pine Brook, to that of her father at Hanover Neck. The horse which they were driving baulked, and in order to start it Mr. YOUNG left the carriage and took it by the bridle. The horse then suddenly sprang forward, throwing Mrs. YOUNG backward on the road. The fall broke her spine, and she died shortly afterward. A child thrown out with her at the time escaped uninjured.

FIRE AT ORANGE.—On Sunday last a fire broke out in the barn of Mrs. MARY A. MATHEWS, Orange. The flames communicated to an adjoining carpenter's shop, and both were burned. Two horses and a lot of valuable property were destroyed. It is said that the fire was caused by a number of boys who delight in witnessing the operations of the new fire-engine procured for the city.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. ASTOGCHE, residing at the corner of Montgomery and Beacon avenues, Hudson City, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. She had been quite well the night before. The Coroner has been notified.

BASE BALL PLAYING.—WM. H. BRUNO, CHAS. HUPPINGER, ERNEST and HERMAN HELCHEN, four boys, were arrested for having played ball at Hudson City on Sunday, and fined $2 each by Recorder ALDRIDGE.

DRUNK.—HUGH QUIGLEY was found drunk at Hudson City on Sunday. In his pocket was found a prayer-book known as "The Key to Heaven." He was fined $2.

HOBOKEN POLICE ARRESTS.—About a dozen persons were arrested on Sunday at Hoboken for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and fined in sums amounting in the aggregate to over $100.

REVOCATION OF LICENSE.—The license of a Newark hackman was revoked yesterday, for having overcharged a passenger.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of Calendar 12 M.

Reserved Case.

No.
72. Burke vs. Isham.
Call No. 100, Atkinson vs. Husar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Garvin, J.

Motions will be heard at 12 M

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 11 o'clock A. M.

Non-jury Causes.

Borman vs. Minck.	Jacontol vs. Horn.
Clinton vs. Metropolitan Gaslight Company.	Jantzen vs. Shute.
Gunson vs. Same.	Bensel vs. Nickels.
Boite vs. McKenley.	Gerhardt vs. McGrath.
	Bracy vs. Sheridan.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE GUNTHER MURDER.

The case of the Government vs. Henry Morrison, Captain of the packet-ship *Columbia*, for the murder of Henry Gunther, a seaman on that vessel, during the last voyage from Liverpool to this port, was called yesterday morning for examination. The District-Attorney, not deeming the evidence against the defendant to be sufficient to warrant any further proceedings against him, moved his discharge, which was accordingly decreed by the Commissioner.

John Burnett, first mate of the *Columbia*, against whom there is said to be overwhelming proof of complicity in the murder, has thus far eluded the vigilance of the law, and, it is supposed, has fled to a foreign land.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 17.

By Judge Garvin.

Hanson, by guardian, *vs.* Ruppe; motion granted.

Barker *vs.* Savage et al; motion granted.

Comchet *vs.* Kegan; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of John Burns to be discharged from custody; prisoner remanded and writ discharged.

Thomas *vs.* Pinckney; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Freeman *vs.* Robbins; motion granted and cause referred, with $10 costs to abide event.

Jenks *vs.* Campbell et al; motion granted.

Broadway Bank *vs.* Howard; motion granted without costs.

Graham *vs.* James; motion granted on terms.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 17, 1868.

$1,500 5-20s, C, '62	113¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	125¾
25,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '64	109½	200 do s30	125⅞
10,000 5-20s, C., '65, new	108¾	15 do	126
26,000 5-20s, C, '67	107⅞	10 Erie R.	53⅛
50,000 do	108	300 do	52¼
1,000 5-20s, ex. C, '68	108⅜	1800 do	52⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c. b30	65	300 do	52⅜
		100 Hud. R. R.	137
2,000 do ....2d call	64¾	100 Reading R.	90¼
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s..new	63⅜	300 do b30	90½
20,000 do	63⅜	300 do	90⅛
90,000 do	63⅜	200 do	90
5,000 do ....2d call	63⅜	300 do s60	89⅝
2,000 Ga. St. 7s	91	25 Mich. Cen. R.	120½
10,000 N. Car. 6s., x-c.	72¼	100 Chi. & R. I. ....ex-d.	99⅜
1,000 N. Car. 6s. new. 2d call	71¼	100 do	99⅞
		100 M. S. & N. I.	83⅜
15,000 do	72	100 do	83
1,000 Vir. St. 6s. new. 2d call	54¼	100 do b30	83⅜
		20 do	83⅝
1,000 Erie 3d M	98	25 Clev. & Pitts.	86
1,000 C. & N.W.C. B.	111⅛	100 do ....2d call	85
7,000 Gt. W. 2d M.	76⅜	200 do	85⅛
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st M	93¼	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	81½
6,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M	89⅜	100 Chic. & N.W. Pf.	80⅜
2,000 do	89	100 do	80⅝
100 Am. Ex. Bank	120¾	200 do	80
50 Bk. of Commerce	121	100 do b30	80
100 Canton Co.	46⅛	200 Cl. & Tol.	99
5 Del. & Hud. Ca.	127¼	200 do	98⅜
16 do	127⅛	200 do s30	98
300 Pacific Mail	101½	5 Chic. B. & Q. R.	170
8 do ....2d call	101⅞	100 M. & St. P. Pf.	71⅛
100 do	101	200 Mil. & St. P.	79½
100 Mariposa Pr.	7	100 do s30	79
200 Cary Improvement	10⅞	100 do	79⅜
100 Adams Ex. b30	47⅛	100 Tol. W. & W.	50⅛
200 do	47⅛	700 do ....2d call	50⅛
150 do	47⅛	50 P., Ft. W. & C.	107¼
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	25⅛	100 do	107⅝
12 Amer. Ex.	40	200 do	107
100 Mer. U. Ex.	21⅛	100 Ohio & M. R.	29⅛
100 do	21⅛	1000 do	29
1500 do	21⅛	100 do b30	29
100 do	21⅛	100 do b10	29
200 Erie R. Pf. ....bet. c	69⅛	100 do ....2d call	29
100 do s30	69		

SECOND BOARD—12:15 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20. R. '62	108¾	700 West. U. Tel	34
		100 Mer. U. Ex	21⅛
12,000 5-20s C,'62	113⅜	300 do	21⅛
1,000 5-20s C, '64 c	109⅛	30 U. S. Ex. Co.	44
6,000 do	109⅜	100 N. Y. Cen.	126⅛
165,000 do	109¼	300 do	126
100,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	111⅝	400 do ....2d call	126
		100 do b30	126
70,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '65, new	108	100 do	125⅞
		150 Erie R. ....2d call	52¼
25,000 U. S. 5-20s. C.,'68	108	400 Reading R.	90½
270,000 do	107⅞	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	82⅝
50,000 do b3	107⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts	85⅞
50,000 do	107⅞	400 do	86
51,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '67	107⅞	300 Chi. & N. W. R.	80⅛
		320 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	80
50,000 do	107⅞	100 do s30	80
50,000 do b3	107⅞	100 do b10	80⅛
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	104½	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	98⅛
		100 Chic. & R. I.	99
5,000 do	104	200 do	98⅞
3,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108⅞	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80
		400 do	80⅛
1,000 Va. St. 6s, new	54	200 Tol., W. & W.	50⅛
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	93	200 do	50⅞
1,000 Tenn St 6s...new	63⅜	200 P., F. W. & C. s3	107⅛
60,000 do	63⅛	75 do	107⅞
20,000 do ....bet. call	63⅜	100 do s10	107
1,000 N. C. St. 6s., x. c.	72	100 do ....2d call	107
1,000 Pacific M	101	26 O. & Miss. R.	29
25 Adams Ex. Co.	47⅛	400 Bos., Hart. & Erie.	21⅛
200 do ....bet. call	47½		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300 Mer. U. Ex	22	200 Hud. R.	137
100 do	21⅞	200 Mich. S. & N. I. ..s3	83⅛
100 do	21⅝	100 do	83¼
100 do b3	21⅝	200 do b3	83⅝
100 Quicksilver b3	21¼	400 do c	83⅝
600 do	21⅝	600 do	83⅝
300 W. U. Tel	35⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts.	85⅝
100 Adams Ex	47⅛	200 do c	85⅞
40 Amer. Ex	40½	700 do s3	85⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. c	125⅞	1800 Ohio & M. R. s3	29
100 do s10	125⅞	100 do	28⅞
100 do s3	125⅞	200 P. F. W. & C. c	107⅞
800 do s3	125⅞	500 do s3	107⅞
200 do b3	125⅞	200 do	107⅞
100 do	125⅞	100 do	107⅞
100 do s10	125⅞	405 Clev. & Tol.	99⅜
500 Erie R.	52⅞	200 do c	99⅜
800 do	52½	200 do s3	99¼
100 do	52½	200 Chic. R. I. & P. b3	100⅛
700 do s3	52½	500 do	100⅛
800 Reading R. s3	90¼	400 do	100
500 do c	90⅞	1800 do	100⅛
200 Tol. W. & W.	50⅛	300 Chi. & N. W.	81⅜
200 do	50⅞	1800 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80⅛	100 do b3	81
100 do s3	80		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Adams Ex	47⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79⅜
100 do	47⅝	200 do	79⅜
300 Mer. U. Ex s3	21⅞	700 do s3	79⅜
100 do c	21⅞	100 do	80
600 Canton Co.	46⅝	300 O. & M. R.	29
100 Pacific Mail s3	101⅞	100 do	28⅝
750 West. U. Tel.	35⅞	300 do s3	29
50 do	35⅞	1200 Mich. S. & N. I.	82⅝
100 do s3	33⅞	100 do	82⅝
100 do	33⅞	400 C. & Pitts. b3	85⅞
200 do s3	33⅞	200 Clev. & Tol.	99
200 Quicksilver.	21	200 Chic., R. I. & P.	99¼
100 N. Y. Cen. b3	125⅞	200 do	99⅜
1900 do	125⅞	1000 do	99
200 do	125⅞	700 do b3	99
100 do	125⅞	200 do	98⅞
3800 Erie R.	51½	300 Chi. & N. W.	80
1100 do s3	51½	800 do	79⅜
400 do	51⅞	200 do	79⅜
500 do s30	51	100 do s3	79⅜
100 Alt. & T. H.	40	1000 Chi. & N. W. P. s3	79⅜
100 P. Ft. W. & C.	106⅞		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

36 U. S. Ex.	42½	400 Erie R. s3	52⅜
100 Pacific Mail	101⅜	200 do b3	52⅛
50 do	101	1600 do s30	51½
100 do	102	2900 do	52⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R. b3	126¼	400 do s30	51⅞
100 do	126⅛	50 do	52⅛
100 do	126⅛	100 Clev. & Tol.	98⅞
200 Reading R.	90⅞	200 do	98⅝
300 do s10	90⅛	200 Chi. & R. I. & P.	90
500 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.	81
200 P. F. W. & C.	107⅛	100 Ch. & N. W. Pf. ..b3	80⅞
100 M. So. & N. I.	83⅛		

MONDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

An improved call for Money was reported to-day. The Street negotiations were generally at from 4@5 ₩ cent. The Banks were represented as having advanced their rate on demand loans to 4 ₩ cent. as the minimum price. The mercantile inquiry was met at 6½@7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum on strictly prime short-date business paper. Some further remittances of currency were made to the interior. It is anticipated that this movement will become quite active before the close of the present month, in response to the requirements of the produce interest.

The United States Sub-Treasury closed the day with a balance of $83,285,339, on receipts of $2,268,029, including $400,000 from customs, and payments of $3,272,911.

The Gold speculation opened more confidently at 147¼@147½, on slightly reduced London figures for United States securities, but the subsequent dealings showed renewed weakness in the market, the price receding to 146¾@146⅞, on a restricted business. The increased activity in Money operated against the buoyancy of the premium. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $43,000 of coin interest on the public funded debt, to-day, against receipts of $400,000 from duties on import entries. The imports of foreign specie into this port last week were $260,102. The latest Gold quotations were 146⅞. The supply of foreign exchange was less extensive, and more steadiness was noted in rates, which were 109¼@109½, chiefly 109⅜, for prime sixty-day sterling bills, and 109⅞@109⅞ for three days' sight drafts.

The Public Funds were in light request all day, and with continuous offerings of the coin-bearing bonds in amounts considerably in excess of the diminished wants of the market, prices favored buyers, the growing demand for Money operating adversely on current values. There was no export inquiry for the older issues, while the investment call was unusually limited.

A decidedly bearish temper was manifested at the Stock Boards through the earlier dealings, which were on an extensive scale. Much lower prices were made on nearly the whole railway and miscellaneous list, under a vigorous realizing movement, stimulated by the augmented firmness and animation in money. Erie shares were sold down to 51¼, as against 52⅞ at the close of Saturday and 53¼ at the opening to-day; New-York Central to 124½, or 2 ₩ cent. off; Northwestern Common to 77⅞, decline of 4¼ ₩ cent.; while other prominent speculative favorites were forced down 1½@3 ₩ cent. The excitement in the market was intense. Immediately before, and at the final Board calls, and later, in the Street, there was a very notable rally in values, on a brisk purchasing demand. The market closed with considerable steadiness at the annexed figures, as compared with the latest prices of Saturday:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	108⅞	108⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅞	113½
United States 5-20s of 1867	107⅞	107½
American Gold Coin	146⅞	146⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅞	63⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	93	93¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	72	72
New-York Central	126¼	126
Erie Railway	52⅞	52
Reading Railway	90¼	90½
Chicago and Rock Island	*101½	98⅞
Northwest Common	82	80⅞
Northwest Preferred	81⅞	80½
Michigan Southern	84¼	83¼
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108	107¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86	86¼
Pacific Mail Company	101⅞	102
St. Paul Preferred	81	80½
St. Paul Common	73¼	71½

* Ex 10 ₩ cent. dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	107⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	107⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅛	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1874	119
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅝	10-40 reg	104
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅝	6's Currency	102
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1872	100	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1873	100	Illinois war loan	99½
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1874	100	Indiana 5 ₩ c. war loan	95
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1875	100	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1878	94
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1877	102	Michigan 6 ₩ c. 1883	95
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1878	102	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c.	64⅞
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1874	98	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. n. bds	63⅜
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1875	95	Virginia 6s., ex c.	53
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1876	95	Virginia 6s., n. b.	58⅛
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	101	Georgia 6s	79⅝
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	101	Georgia 7s. new bonds	91
Ill. Canal bds., 1860	99⅛	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	72⅛
Ill. reg., 1860	99⅛	N. C. 6s. new bonds	70⅜
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99⅛	Missouri 6s	93
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99⅛	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	93
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	96⅛	California 7s	133⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅛	California 7s, L'ge bds.	133
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101	Connecticut 6s.	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Irving	108
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	135
Merchants'	121	Nassau	107
America	143	Corn Exchange	126
Tradesmen's	140	Commonwealth	115
State of New-York	116	Importers' & Trad's	125
Commerce	121	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100⅛
Ocean	108	Central National	107½
American Exchange	120⅜	Fourth National	104
Chatham	145	Tenth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	92	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s 1876	101	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	95
Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
Erie 7s. 3d ind.. 1883	98⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Erie 7s. 5th ind.. 1888	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Ill. Cent. 7 ₩ ct. 1870	120	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	83	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83	Chic. & Alton Inc.	94
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	95	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	101
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93½
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	82	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	92
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	72⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76⅝	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	78
Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100		

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 15th inst. says of the Fall Grain trade:

"The Fall movement in grain has now fairly commenced. The farmers, relieved to a large extent from the exhaustive toils of the harvest-field, have been sending in their treasures for several days past as copiously as the carrying facilities of the railroads would allow, and have thus released the Chicago markets to a great extent from the control of the speculators. The natural counterpart of this movement is the shipping of the grain eastward in larger quantities than heretofore. The number of vessels chartered for this purpose yesterday was seventeen—more than double the daily average of the Summer thus far.

White there is reason to believe that the crops of Europe are not as scant as has been asserted by some, there is no room to doubt that they are hardly up to the average, and that, therefore, the movement of grain will be gladly welcomed, and the effort remunerated even beyond the compensation of former years. The abundant crops of the Northwest will be a source of wealth to their owners, bringing prices good by comparison with years in which the yield has been far below the average of 1868."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY years Seven Per Cent. Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in gold coin, free of Government tax, as an INVESTMENT SECURITY, combining safety, cheapness and profit, are unequaled by anything offered in the market. Government and other securities received in exchange.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bleecker-st., No. 195, 20.10x96	nom.
Broadway, n. w. corner of 75th-st., 102.9x150.6x85x57.2	$677
Grove-st., No. 4, 20x49.2	nom.
Norfolk-st., e. s. 100 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x100	28,000
7th-st., s. s., lot No. 81, Fickett estate, 25x90.10	14,000
9th-st., n. s., 118 ft. e. of Av. C, 18x92.3	7,000
52d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5	2,500
52d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5	2,500
52d-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5	2,500
69th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 85.3⅜x126x62.7x125	20,000
74th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x40.1⅛	650
83d-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x102.2	23,000
106th-st., s. s., 335 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	1,000
106th-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	1,000
106th-st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	1,000
118th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100	2,250
122d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x201.10	nom.
Lexington-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 58th st., 20x68.9	21,000
1st-av., w. s., 25.6 ft. s. of 24th-st., 39.6x70	20,500
3d-av., w. s., 27.2 ft. s. of 76th-st., 75x100	30,000
9th-av., w. s., 59 ft. n. of 42d-st., 19.9x80	9,775

Lease.

Broadway, No. 254, (basement,) 2 years and 9 mos., per year	$1,200
Varick-st., No. 128, 3 years, per year	1,000
51st-st., s. s., 643 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x100.5, 21 years, per year	362
52d-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Av. A, irregular, 10 years, per year	740
154th-st., n. w. cor. McComb's Dam road, 5 years, per year	2,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Court-st., e. s., 18.8 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 37x41.4x10x18.9x38.11x37x20	nom.
Douglass-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	$5,500
Ellen-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x—	nom.
Hart-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 25x100x20x95x7.1	nom.
Hooper-st. and Lee-av., s. w. cor., 51.11x188	6,750
Huron-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Huron-av., 25x100	800
Jackson-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 25x100	550
Lorimer and Ainslee-st., n. w. cor., 24x80	3,800
Oakland-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Green-st., 25x100	1,250
Oakland-st., e. s., 279.2 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 25x100	600
Park-av., s. s., 165 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	3,200
Spencer-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 50x100	1,800
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 70x131	7,000
3d-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x90	3,000
14th-st., n. s., 232.10 w. of 5th-av., 20x100	3,200
De Kalb-av. and Elliot-place, s. e. cor., 127.10x105.10x104.2x7½x25x83.9x25.6x88.10x80	19,250
De Kalb-av., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Elliott-place, 25x88.10	4,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Van Sicklen-av., 50x100	1,000
Graham-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Withers-st., 25x100	4,800
Graham-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Withers-st., 25x100	
Green-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 50x200	3,050
Green-av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 40x200	2,500
Kent-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Clymer-st., 46x103	nom.
Washington-av., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 2d-st., 50x100	350
10th-av. and Middle-st., e. cor., 475x225x123.6x700x55	nom.
11th-av. and 16th-st., s. cor., 172.10x700	7,280
Lots Nos. 33, 34, 36, block B, on Bouron's map	3,175
Lots Nos. 300 and 301, J. Dimon's map, 8th Ward	450

Lease.

Marion-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Howard-av., 25x100, 7 years, per year	$10

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hunters Point.

East 3d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of East-av., 25x100	$700

Blissville.

5th-st., e. s., lot 755, 25x100	$350

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Morris-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Washington-st., 50x100	$5,000

Hoboken—West Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 17 to 24, both inclusive, block No. 113, Coster estate, each 25x100	$3,200
Adams and 17th sts., n. w. corner, 100x100	2,000
Adams and 17th sts., s. w. corner, 200x100	3,500
Union-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Spring-st., 25x164	500

Hudson City.

Warren-st. and Summit-av., n. e. corner, 32x100	$3,300
Warren-st., s. s., lot No. 27, block No. 3, city map, 25x100	2,950

Bergen.

Oxford-av., lots Nos. 69 and 71, Lexington-av., lots Nos. 70 and 72, Block No. 1, Staight est.	$1,375
De Kalb-st., n. s., lot No. 19, Weldon, from Parks' map, 5x75	800
Monticello-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Communipaw-av., 25x87	1,230

Newark.

Hunterdon-st., w. s., 425 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 50x100	$700
Spring-st., w. s., 244 ft. s. of Clay-st., 45x152	2,160
High-st., w. s. of Kleinschmidt's property, 44x98	3,000
Oxford-st., w. s. G. A. Pierson's property, 82x100	1,889
New-st., s. s., 64 ft. e. of 1st-st., 30x106	250
Pennsylvania-av. and Vanderpoel-st., s. w. corner, 25x100	500
Clinton-av., s. s. Mackin & Wilson property, 34 ft. front	16,400
Beacon-st., e. s. F. Fiegle's property, 30x96	1,850
Livingston-st., e. s. 275 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x100	500
Catharine-st., s. s. A. Y. Durand, 30x85	300

Clinton.

McKenzie-st., w. s. Tolles' property, 60x200	$500

Belleville.

Road to Stone-house Plains, (Simpson's,) 2 acres	$150
Newark and Belleville-avs., w. s., triangular lot	400
Newark and Belleville-avs., 8 acres, Reid property	8,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 17, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	79	Barley, bushels	...
Flour, bbls	12,839	Malt, bushels	7,012
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	213,228	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	2,700	Petroleum, bbls	4,542

ASHES—Have been in demand at $8 50@$8 62½ for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been dull and heavy, including Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales have been made of 2,511 bales, including 1,879 bales to spinners, 372 bales to speculators, and 260 bales to shippers. The first bale of new Cotton from Alabama was received to-day by Messrs. LEHMAN BROS. It was grown near Montgomery on the plantation of J. M. TARBLE, Esq. The Cotton classed Strict Middling, and was sold by CORNWALL & ZEREGA to Messrs. J. H. & A. J. HULSON, at 43c. ₩ lb. The first bale of new Cotton from New-Orleans was received on Saturday by D. PERKINS & Co., and sold by them at auction to-day at 50c. ₩ lb. to Messrs. THIEL, MOTT & Co., for export. The Cotton classes Strict Middling, and was grown on the plantation of L. GEORGE, Esq., at Point Loupee Parish, La.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	21	21½	22 @—
Good Ordinary, ₩ lb	25	25½	25½@25¾
Low Middling, ₩ lb	28	28½	28½@28¾
Middling, ₩ lb	29¾	30	30¼@31
Good Middling, ₩ lb	33	33	33½@—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	1,794
Receipts preceding week	3,333
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	391,496
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	616,340
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	216,014
Exports since Sept. 1	369,845
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	42,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,189,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,871,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866–7	1,542,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,693,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	60,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	105,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate demand at slightly reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,000 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 25@$8 30; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $8 05@$9 55; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $9 55@$10 30, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 90@$9 50 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 25@$8 30
Extra State	8 05@ 10 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 50@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 90@ 9 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 60@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 35@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 25@14 75

Southern Flour is quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls. at $9 25@$10 50 for very poor to fair, and $10 50@$16 for fair to very superior Extra, ₩ bbl. California Flour continues in limited request at declining prices. Sales have been reported of 1,070 sacks at $10 25@$12 35 as extremes, for Extras ₩ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is inactive at $7 35@$10 60 for common to choice ₩ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn Meal continues in very moderate demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 65@$6 for Western, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, $6 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and heavy. Sales have been confined to 24,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 50; White Michigan at $2 90; Amber Western (Winter) at $2 37½; No. 1 Spring at $2 12@2 15; No. 2 Spring at $2 05; White Southern at $2 50, and white California at $2 80@$2 85 ₩ bushel. Corn has been much more freely offered and purchased, closing more firmly and buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 207,000 bushels at $1 12½@$1 17½ for unsound and damp; $1 18@$1 20 for ordinary to choice sound new mixed Western; $1 23@$1 23½ for yellow Western, and $1 25 for White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye has been sparingly purchased at $1 82@$1 83 ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been quiet and irregular. Sales have been reported of 41,000 bushels Western at 81½c.@82c., in store, and 83c.@83½c., afloat, and new at 80c.@81c. ₩ bushel.

Stock of Grain in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Aug. 17, 1868.

Wheat, bushels	489,298
Corn, bushels	1,893,638
Oats, bushels	485,235
Barley, bushels	575
Malt, bushels	102,115
Peas, bushels	47,915

HAY—North River Bale (old crop) continues in good demand at 70c.@75c., chiefly at 75c., for shipping, and $1 05@$1 45 for poor to choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. New is in fair request at 60c.@$1 25 ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is saleable and steady at 75c.@95c. for short and long ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in quite moderate request, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c. Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c. Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c. Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive including Porto Rico at 46c.@68c.; Cuba at 31c.@52c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 82½c.@90c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been moderately dealt in, including Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@47c. ₩ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 85@$8, ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37½ ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been very quiet, including Crude Whale at 82½c.@85c.; Bleached Whale at 88c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 82½; Unbleached Whale at $2 12@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in request, but rather heavy at 15½c.@16½c. for Crude in bulk; 21½c.@22c. for do. in bbls.; 31½c.@34½c. for Refined in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather better demand at somewhat firmer prices, but the limited offerings have operated as a check on transactions. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $28 50@$28 75, closing at $28 62½, regular, for New Western Mess; $28 50@$28 75 for old Mess; $24 75@$25 for Prime Mess, and $23@$23 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request at uniform rates; sales equal to 240 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, and 20c.@21c. for Smoked Hams, in tight packages, ₩ lb. Bacon is quiet, but firm. Lard has been in moderate request at steady prices; sales have been reported since our last of 650 tcs. and bbls. at 18c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18¾c.@18⅞c. for prime steam, ₩ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are very quiet at $25@$32 50 for State and Western ₩ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been in rather slack demand and steady. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ₩ lb	35 @45
Pennsylvania, ₩ lb., fresh pails	35 @45
State, firkins, ₩ lb	38 @40
State, half-firkin tubs, ₩ lb	40 @44
Welsh tubs, ₩ lb	31 @38
Western Reserve, tubs, ₩ lb	30 @32
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ₩ lb	28 @30
Western Reserve, firkins, ₩ lb	30 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ₩ lb	29 @32
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ₩ lb	34 @38

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ lb	16½@17
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₩ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ lb	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₩ lb	14 @15
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SUGARS—Have been inactive and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 680 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10⅞c.@14⅜c., and 115 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at from 13½c.@16⅛c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 75,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12⅝c.; 61,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@19½c., and 41,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@16c.—the latter rate for White—₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet but firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., in bond, at 67½c.@68c., chiefly at 67½c. ₩ gallon. Small lots of Old were disposed of at 70c., in bond, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been firm, but not very active. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 15,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. ₩ bushel; and 3,000 boxes Cheese at 25s. ₩ ton. For London, by sail, 800 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. ₩ 280 lbs.; 100 tons Oil Cake at 18s. 5-6d. ₩ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday on the body of Mr. SCULLY, the landlord's agent who was shot by a mob near Tipperary. The jury brought in a verdict to the effect that the man was murdered, and took occasion to suggest that more liberal laws are necessary to prevent a repetition of such scenes.

Admiral FARRAGUT had an interview with the Sultan of Turkey last week at Constantinople. He was also entertained by the Russian Ambassador.

The steamships *New-York* and *City of Boston*, with four days later news than was previously at hand, reached this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

Dispatches from Kansas represent that the Indians are continuing their murders on Solomon and Asher Creeks. The strength of the hostile band is variously estimated at from 600 to 1,500 warriors. The settlers are fleeing to the cities for safety. A fight between the Indians and a party of soldiers is reported to have taken place, in which the soldiers were defeated.

A train of cars on the Pacific Railroad, on Saturday last, backed over a cow at Fremont Station. One car was thrown off the track, and five men killed and twelve injured.

The Connecticut State Railroad Commissioners have accepted that portion of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad now finished between Danbury and Brookfield, but when the trains will commence running is not yet decided. They will connect with the regular trains on the Danbury Road.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Atlanta, Ga., on the 10th inst., a resolution was passed inviting bids for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Confederate dead, at a cost not exceeding $5,000.

The trustees of Lehigh University, Pennsylvania, have elected H. STANLEY GOODWIN, C. E., Assistant Superintendent and Engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Demonstrator of Civil Engineering. After preliminary instruction by lectures, the students will be taken out on the road and shown the details of location and construction, the building of bridges and culverts, the methods of loading and unloading cars and other matters of practical importance. They have also appointed R. P. ROTHWELL, C. E., Mining Engineer of Wilkesbarre, Demonstrator of Practical Mining, who, after a short course of descriptive lectures, will take his class to the mines, that they may observe and work there under his direction.

Gen. GRANT visits Dubuque, Iowa, to-day. The people wished to give him a public reception, but he requested that they should not do so.

PAUL WILLARD, Esq., of Boston, died on Saturday morning. He was a graduate of Harvard College, a member of the Suffolk Bar, and at one time City Solicitor of Roxbury. He was a well-read lawyer, a scholar of fine culture and of varied attainments.

Judge BREWSTER, of Philadelphia, on Saturday sentenced to a year's imprisonment each, two men convicted of fraudulently collecting money for political societies.

Three churches have recently been burned in Surry County, Va., by incendiaries—two owned by the whites, and one by the colored people.

A young man in Meriden, Conn., who in a rude and insulting manner accosted a gentleman with the salutation, "What a hat!" was fined $5 by Judge COE, of the Police Court.

The steamer *Bristol* broke her shaft on Saturday morning, when about six or eight miles below Bristol, R. I., and finished her trip with one wheel.

AARON WALLEY, a Rhode Island dealer in horses, was robbed of $1,000 in greenbacks in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening.

The City of Philadelphia some time ago applied to the Court of Common Pleas for permission to execute leases for fifteen years of the Girard coal lands in Shuylkill County, as it was impossible to secure tenants who would take upon themselves the expense and risk of opening veins of coal upon leases of only five years. On Saturday Judge BREWSTER decided that the Court had power to grant to trustees the right to extend leases beyond the term specified in the will. A decree authorizing the city to make leases for fifteen years was accordingly entered by the Court.

The cattle disease has found its way to Massachusetts, and is creating great excitement among the farmers and butchers. Nine animals died at the Brigton market yesterday afternoon, and five more died this morning on a farm in Norfolk County.

The People's Bank, of Baltimore, was discovered to have been robbed on Saturday evening by parties who first entered an adjoining warehouse, and then obtained access to the bank by breaking through the wall. Once in the bank, they succeeded in digging their way into the vault, and blew open an interior safe containing money and securities, the whole contents of which they carried off. The safe contained some $6,000 belonging to the bank, and Government bonds and other securities belonging to other parties, and placed on deposit for safe keeping. The amount of loss to these parties is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000. The robbers must have been many hours in the two buildings, and did their work in a manner showing that they were adepts at it.

The master masons held another meeting yesterday, but transacted no business of importance.

A very large and jubilant meeting was held last evening in Avenue C, near Seventh-street, upon the occasion of the raising of a large Seymour and Blair banner. After the banner had been hoisted speeches were made by Hon. A. J. ROGERS, CREAMER, GOVER, PINNEY, CHARLES E. LOEW, and others, which were received with great applause.

Last evening the French Grant and Colfax Club held a meeting at the Republican Headquarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway. Resolutions sustaining the Republican National and State nominations were adopted, and speeches made in favor of Republican principles.

Fourteen car-loads of Western cattle were received yesterday morning at the Bull's Head yards, corner Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, many of them suffering from the disease common among the recent importations into New-Jersey. A strict quarantine was at once established, and a thorough disinfection was conducted by an Inspector from the Metropolitan Board of Health.

The inquest in the case of JACOB STILLWAGEN, who died Sunday from the effect of a stab wound at the hand of JOHN SIEBERT, was begun yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the deceased, No. 615 East Fourteenth-street. Several witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned till 11 A. M. to-day.

Capt. HENRY MORRISSON, of the Liverpool and New-York packet ship *Columbia*, charged with complicity in the homicide of a sailor named HENRY GUNTHER, on the high seas, was yesterday discharged by Commissioner BETTS, there being a deficiency of evidence against him.

The wife of Commodore VANDERBILT died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at the residence of her son-in-law, in this City. The lady had been suffering from paralysis for some time, and her demise was not unexpected by her intimates.

The report of the Brooklyn Registrar of Vital Statistics shows that there was a total of 260 deaths during the week ending Aug. 15, being 7 less than the mortality of the week previous. The principal causes were: Cholera infantum, 80; marasmus, 22; consumption, 20; disease of brain, 11; dysentery, 10; cholera morbus, 2; convulsions, 14; scarlet fever, 3; sunstroke, 1; drowned, 8.

Cotton was in more demand yesterday at full and buoyant prices. Flour and Wheat were quiet and declining. Corn was more active, closing more firmly. Oats were inactive and irregular. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Pork was dearer. Groceries dull. Freights steady, on moderate engagements.

The cattle market is unsettled. None but prime bullocks found a ready sale yesterday. Receipts are too heavy for the requirements of the trade. Prime Kentucky and Ohio steers were sold for 16c.@17c., net weight. Common to fair cattle went off slowly at 12c.@15c. ℔ lb. Butchers are somewhat shy, even of sound cattle, on account of the panic. There is certainly no advance in prices since last week. There are no new developments touching the cattle disease. Sheep and lambs continue dull, with prices at 3c.@6c. ℔ lb., live weight. A small number were sold for over 6c. ℔ lb., gross weight. The hog market is steady, with prices for dressed at 12c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., with a fine lot occasionally at 12½c.@13c. ℔ lb. Very few hogs are sold alive at the present season of the year. Calves and milch cows continue steady at previous rates.

Is Reconstruction a Failure?

The enemies of reconstruction are a little too hasty in their judgment. They pronounce it a failure simply because in its early stages a certain dependence is necessary upon the military arm of the Federal Government. The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* expresses the prevalent malcontent view when it says:

> "The reconstructed State Governments, in seven of the 'rebel States,' are now fully organized, and the first thing they all do is to demand of the President a standing army in each one of them to maintain their authority and keep the peace, which they plead that they are unable of their own power to do.
>
> Concede the truth of all their preposterous falsehoods, in regard to the revolutionary temper of the whites, and you come at last to the confession that the Federal Government finds no relief by the boasted process of Congressional Reconstruction. The Government must still control these States by military force, at vast expense, while the nation, groaning under an extraordinary burden of taxation, still increases her debt at the rate of more than six millions a month!
>
> What, then, become of the Chicago felicitations over the triumphant success of Congressional Reconstruction—a party scheme which, upon the confession of the Radical agents of Congress now governing these States, has entailed upon the people of the Republic the perpetual burden of maintaining a standing army in each of these reconstructed States in order to preserve the peace?
>
> If what they claim to be true is true, then Radical Reconstruction has consigned the nation to inevitable bankruptcy."

Whether the permanent results of reconstruction prove it a failure or a success is a question that can only be usefully discussed when those results are fully known. At present, reconstruction is more or less experimental, so far as it is contingent on the working of the local governments and the operation of the local laws. It has certainly not yet been shown to be a failure in any State; while in seven of the ten States it is a practical success.

That cannot be truly branded as a failure which up to the present point has accomplished its declared purpose. The object of the Reconstruction acts was to restore to the Union the excluded States on conditions favorable to its perpetuity, and to restore to the States themselves the benefits of civil government in a manner adapted to the altered relation of the races. In seven States this object has been attained. They have new governments and new constitutions, both resting on a basis of universal suffrage. For the first time in their history they have constitutions and governments really republican in form and spirit. They again participate, moreover, in the management of national affairs. Their Senators and Representatives have been admitted to Congress. Their Legislatures have assembled without exposing themselves to the charge of invading the rights or imperilling the interests of any portion of the people. The proceedings of these bodies may in some instances have furnished the captious with food for ridicule, and in others may, from our stand-point, seem injudicious. But there has been no actual wrong in any case; and the errors of judgment to which we allude have called forth vetoes and remonstrance from the Executives of three States.

On the whole, therefore, we contend that reconstruction, to the extent of its operation, has been the reverse of a failure; it has been a success more or less complete, according to the character of local circumstances. All that was expected of it has been realized. Similar success in the three States still excluded will complete the restoration of the Union in harmony with the will of Congress. This fact alone is a sufficient answer to the partisan cry about failure.

There is one aspect, however, in which reconstruction has been less perfect than we hope yet to see it. Its final and permanent triumph requires the abatement of white hostility, and the organization of local parties with a view to peaceful change on another foundation than that of color. Georgia and North Carolina have advanced further on this road than their neighbors. In both the whites have entered more sensibly into political effort under the laws, with an effect which in Georgia is particularly noticeable. Self-interest dictates a similar course everywhere, and its general adoption would soon give us the full benefits of a restoration which must otherwise remain in some degree nominal. Something depends upon the way in which the new Governments employ their powers; something—perhaps more—upon the result of the pending political contest. The latter will either render the rebel element more demonstrative, or will crush it by destroying its last chance of help from the North.

It is in this view that the present contest possesses its greatest significance. The election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR cannot undo reconstruction except through the revolution of which that event might be the beginning. Universal suffrage will remain the groundwork of political action. The new Governments will go on with all the legal and constitutional efficacy derived from Congressional recognition. Only usurpation by a Democratic President, or insurrection by his Southern supporters, can impede the measures of the local authorities, as now organized; and either contingency brings us face to face with civil war. An apprehension of that peril leads Conservatives like Chief Justice PEARSON, of North Carolina, to urge the acceptance of the situation just as it is, and the support of GRANT and COLFAX as the best means of quieting the elements that would violently overthrow the work of reconstruction.

The activity of these disturbing forces constitutes the sole excuse for the rebel allegation as to the failure of reconstruction. But the fact establishes nothing of the sort. It indicates a more dangerous hostility than the South, if wise, would think of encouraging. And it also proves the necessity of such a support of the new Governments by the Federal power as shall teach the hopelessness of any violent effort to embarrass or overturn them. This is all that can be properly said about it. To pretend that the Governments are a failure because they may possibly need military aid to put down lawless and disloyal organizations and movements, would not be less absurd than to assign secession as evidence of the failure of the Union. The final result forms the only conclusive test. And as the Union demonstrated its vitality and success by conquering the rebellion, so must the Government of the Union demonstrate its purpose and its power to perpetuate the conditions of its integrity by promptly succoring the exponents of loyal authority in the Southern States. The present opposition to reconstruction proceeds from the old opponents of the Union. They are trying to avert the penalties of rebellion in a spirit which deprives them of all title to sympathy. And if the local Governments be confronted by this class, armed and organized, and be for the time unable to cope with them, the duty of the General Government is to afford whatever assistance may be sought. Mr. JOHNSON may have abandoned his idea as to making treason odious, but he is nevertheless bound to take care that they whom he would once have hanged shall not profit too greatly by a forbearance which they seem unable to appreciate.

If the possible necessity for Federal interference is to be cited as an illustration of the costliness of the Congressional plan, we reply that as between the authority of the Union and the caprice of rebels, the question of cost has no proper place. The rebellion was suppressed regardless of cost, and the reconstruction of the Union will be completed, whether it entail a larger or smaller expenditure. The country will not forget, however, who are the real authors of its financial burdens. The Democratic Party, which was responsible for the rebellion, is now responsible for resistance to reconstruction, and for the outlay which resistance may entail. So far as the South is concerned, the Democracy is carrying on the contest with the avowed intention, if victorious, of reopening the whole subject, and precipitating the industry and government of ten States back into chaos. The defeat of SEYMOUR will not only extinguish the last rebel hope, but will remove the most formidable obstacles to the smooth, unaided working of reconstruction.

Agrarian Disturbances in Ireland—The Tipperary Murder.

No sooner have active manifestations of Fenianism ceased in Ireland than we hear of the reappearance of agrarian crime, in its most open and daring form, and in the very district where it was formerly most prevalent. At present we are only in possession of brief telegraphic accounts; but the facts of the case as they reach us by means of the Cable bear a strong resemblance to those of the deeds of lawlessness and violence which, years ago, were of constant occurrence in many parts of Ireland, and which were due to similar causes. It appears that a Mr. SCULLY, acting in the capacity of agent for some landowner, whose name is not mentioned, was engaged on Friday last in serving notices of ejection on certain tenants of his employer in the vicinity of the town of Tipperary. We are not told what the grounds were on which the landlord proceeded to the extreme measure of eviction. It is quite possible that, in the present state of things in Ireland, political motives may have had something to do with the affair. We can scarcely believe that simple ejection for non-payment of rent, fruitful as it has formerly been of similar disturbances in Ireland, could have brought about such a formidable popular uprising as that which compelled Mr. SCULLY to abandon his object and retreat into the town to save his life. On the following day he again appeared on the scene, accompanied by a strong force of armed police. But the exasperation of the populace had reached a point at which they could neither be controlled nor overawed. Open violence was resorted to, the police were attacked, firearms were freely used on both sides, and the unfortunate agent received a wound from the effects of which he shortly afterward expired. An inquest was held, and the Coroner's Jury, while treating the case as one of murder, at the same time "deprecated the conduct of Mr. SCULLY," and took the occasion to urge the necessity of more liberal legislation with regard to the relations between landlord and tenant.

It is indeed unfortunate for Ireland that at the present moment the land question should be brought up again in such a shape and under such circumstances. It is clear from the presence of the Police that the murdered man was acting within the strict limits of the law at the time of the affray, which resulted in his death. But it is equally clear that laws which, after having for so long a time had a place in the statute book, cannot be enforced without driving the population of a district into open, violent, and yet hopeless resistance, must stand in urgent need of revision. The vast majority of Irish tenants do not demand confiscation or any such measures; they simply ask for a certain degree of security in the tenure of their farms or plots of ground. At present, the feeling of common interest and reciprocal confidence that exists in England between landlords and tenants is entirely unknown in the sister island. And the employment by the former of agents, invested with all the power of their principals, but incapable of feeling the same responsibility for its exercise tends, as it always has done, to make matters worse. The agent, exposed to ill will and possible violence, is apt to become harsh and unfeeling in the execution of instructions given by a landlord who, knowing little personally of the real grievances of his tenantry, is in his turn too apt to stand on the strict letter of the law which secures his rights. Of course as long as the present system of land tenure in Ireland is maintained by law, the British Government is bound to repress all disturbances and punish all crime arising from resistance to its provisions. But it has long been clear that not only is that system utterly repugnant to the genius of the Irish people, but that it is open in its practical working to grave abuses which cannot be defended even by its strongest upholders. The actors in the recent scenes of lawlessness in Tipperary will doubtless meet with due punishment, but we hope that the new British Parliament will take the earliest opportunity to ameliorate the condition of the Irish tenant. It can be done without injury to the legal rights of the landlord, and we cannot help fancying that a little of the time which has been spent by the House of Commons in partisan warfare over the Irish Church might have been more profitably employed in an earnest effort to modify some of the crying evils of the Irish land system.

West India Purchases.

The rumors that SALNAVE has ceded the Mole of St. Nicholas to the United States, to be used as a coaling station for our men-of-war, are to be accepted with many grains of allowance. The sale of islands and bays in the Haytian and Dominican waters, is an affair of very frequent occurrence. Whenever a party gets into power—in either republic—its first object is to raise money by selling or leasing a part of the public domain to foreign capitalists; but of the many sales and leases thus attempted, not one has ever been carried out, as no party remains in power long enough to accomplish its designs. In this case the bargain must be entirely prospective, as St. Nicholas is not yet in SALNAVE'S possession, though it will very likely soon fall into his hands. The French and English have already protested, through their representatives in Hayti, against the proposed sale, and have expressed, in very decided terms, their disapprobation of any cession of land to the United States.

This action of the French and British Ministers is easily understood when the geographical position and importance of the Mole of St. Nicholas, as a strategical point in case of war between the United States and either of these nations, is taken into consideration. St. Nicholas, or as it is generally called the Mole, is situated at the extremity of a deep bay, where the *Great Eastern* could ride with ease within five feet of the shore. The bay is pear-shaped, narrowing as it approaches the town, and hemmed in by a natural breakwater of rocks, extending nearly across the entrance. It could be defended with the greatest ease. A small island in the centre of the bay commands the entire channel; and in one place, where the bend of the bay compels vessels to run within ten feet of the shore; any ordinary vessel could be sunk or crippled by boulders thrown from the almost perpendicular cliffs, as was actually the case with a French schooner during the Haytian war of independence.

St. Nicholas is only about thirty-five or forty miles from Cape Maisi, on the Cuban coast, and about three hundred from St. Thomas. The acquisition of the Mole of St. Nicholas would therefore lessen the necessity for the purchase of St. Thomas or the Bay of Samana, as it enjoys all the natural advantages of these places, and, in addition, is healthier than either. It now only remains to be seen whether the negotiations now pending will be realized; in which case we may flatter ourselves that we have at last obtained a suitable station for our men-of-war in the West Indian and Central American waters.

Mercy to Animals.

If the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had not already secured the respect and good-will of the better class of our people, the Second Annual Report of its Proceedings, which has just been published, ought to place its future success and usefulness beyond all doubt or cavil. For in that document the matter of mercy to the brute creation is made, in its mere material point of view, its own exceeding great reward. Purely selfish considerations, if we are capable of none higher and nobler, should impel us to further the ends the Society has in view. Even a misdirected sympathy would lead the inquirer to sustain Mr. BERGH. When the outrage of packing one hundred human beings into a street railway car is brought to the attention of a rational creature, whether his indignation is aroused by the cruelty to the horses or the suffering enforced upon the passengers, the result is the same—a thorough conviction that such a practice is indefensible, and a perfect willingness on his part to coöperate with any association of individuals which shall seek to put a stop to it. In like manner, there are very many persons of more or less sensibility, who might regard with comparative indifference the agonies of live fowls brought to market in the bunch with their heads downward, but who would most gladly and eagerly unite to condemn such a mode of transportation when it should be shown that the poultry, in consequence, was most unwholesome food. Now, the Second Annual Report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is illustrated with engravings, abundantly calculated to prove that the barbarities practiced upon the bipeds and quadrupeds we eat are productive of great mischief to ourselves, and that, in this way,

> "Man's inhumanity to brutes
> Makes countless thousands mourn."

It must surely give us pause to learn, for example, that diseased cows are made, by an ingenious system of suspension, to give milk for sale in the New-York markets; at the same time that it must greatly gratify us to know that the mission of Mr. BERGH and his colleagues embraces the suppression of this abominable and nefarious contrivance. If any one doubts the injury entailed upon the public health by the cruelties inflicted upon cattle and swine in bringing them to this City, he need only travel along the Western lakes and the railways across the intermediate country, and see how beeves and hogs are driven into contracted pens and cars, where scarce space enough is allowed them to stand, and from which the carcasses of dead animals are not unfrequently taken at the end of the journey. If this were the only matter which the Society undertook to reform, that organization would be well entitled to the earnest support and gratitude of the community.

But it is a very narrow and unworthy view of the objects of the Society to consider them only with reference to the material benefits they will confer upon ourselves. Surely the sentiment of mercy toward the fish of the sea and the fowls of the air and the cattle upon the earth, over whom God has given us dominion, should avail with every reasoning man to secure them against gratuitous and unnecessary wrong. We need not commit ourselves to the system of vegetarian diet, nor yet concur with Uncle Toby that flies should never be destroyed, in order to sympathize heartily with the purposes of the Society. Between Uncle Toby, who was greatly annoyed by a fly, and yet magnanimously let it go, and the Emperor DOMITIAN, who sought amusement in impaling this insect, there is a wide difference; as there is also between the sentimentalist who would kill no lamb for his banquet and the humane gentleman who would spare all possible torture to the animal in slaying it. A man may highly enjoy a Maintenon cutlet and yet lend all his aid to Mr. BERGH with something of enthusiasm.

The fact is that the indulgence of needless inhumanity is degrading to a people, and that all sports or practices which derive their zest from the pain inflicted upon the inferior animals are in themselves baleful. We need not modify this sentence to include the brutal sport of the prize ring, because the prize-fighter must be regarded in some sense as an inferior animal; but unquestionably the cock-fight, the dog-fight, and all kindred diversions, are calculated to lower the national moral feeling, and ought to be suppressed. The Puritans, in the time of CROMWELL, forbade bear-baiting, according to Lord MACAULAY, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators; but whatever their motive, the act itself was wise and conducive to the public good. It is, indeed, remarkable that in this enlightened age, when, in both the Old World and the New, cruelty to animals has come to be considered by all thoughtful men as wicked in itself and debasing in its consequences, the Emperor NAPOLEON should have introduced for the first time into France the brutal diversion of the bull-fight. Let us hope that the people of France will be slow to adopt a guilty pastime, of which the most refined of the Madrideños are themselves ashamed; and let us rejoice that in the United States the feeling of compassion for the beasts is making decided and most healthy progress.

MINOR TOPICS.

In 1856 the "Wide-Awakes" did a great deal to arouse popular enthusiasm for FREMONT and aid the chances of his election. In 1860 the "Rail-Splitters" helped to create enthusiasm for the great rail-splitter, LINCOLN, who was twice elected President. In 1840 the "Log-Cabin and Hard-Cider" enthusiasm brought about the election of Gen. HARRISON. In the same way the companies of "Tanners" which have lately been organized in the West, and which are establishing "Tanneries" in hundreds of towns and cities, are going to give opportunity for the expression of the pent-up popular enthusiasm for the great Galena tanner and rebel tanner, who is destined to be our next President. We ought to have at least 50,000 *tanners* in this city, carrying on their political operations from now till November in at least a hundred *tanneries*.

In the article on "Divorce" by Dr WOOLSEY, President of Yale College, in the last number of the *New-Englander*, he gives statistics and arguments to show that Connecticut occupies a "bad eminence among the States" in the number of its divorces; but, after remarking in a foot-note that the State of Indiana has no statistics of divorce, he gives an estimate of the annual number there at 2,000, and adds: "If it be so, the ratio to the number of inhabitants surpasses that of Connecticut." Dr. WOOLSEY will be startled to learn from a recent letter of one of our Indiana correspondents that the number of divorces annually obtained in that State is far beyond his estimate, and in some years hardly falls short of *five thousand*. If Connecticut needs to reform her Divorce laws, what shall be said about Indiana?

The President of the association of boss masons has sent us a letter denying that the bricklayers have offered to make any such concessions as can be accepted. It seems that the bosses are now on the aggressive, and claim a great many rights heretofore denied them by their workmen—among others, the right to employ whatever men they please, without the dictation of any society, and the right to employ as many apprentices as they deem proper. At the meeting held by the bosses yesterday, one of the speakers said they were determined not to yield a single point, as the time had arrived when submission was a crime. We certainly do not desire to see the bosses submit to dictation, injustice, or exorbitant demands; but we don't see any harm in frequent conferences between the belligerent parties.

The business of book-publishing and book-selling is excessively dull this year. Some of our leading publishers have suffered loss by every book they have published since last Fall, and they are of course very much averse to any new ventures in any direction. Dullness is of course expected in the year of a Presidential campaign, when politics occupy the public mind to the exclusion of other matters, and when all forms of literature are sacrificed to the newspaper; but such an extremely dull season is rather beyond ordinary experience. After the election of GRANT, the settlement of our political difficulties, the pacification of the country, and the restoration of public prosperity, we will doubtless see revived interest in literature, and a renewed taste for the nobler studies of the intellect.

The "National Labor Union" will open its second annual session in this City on the 21st of next month; and all workingmen's societies have been invited to send representatives. A circular issued by the President of the Union says that the object of the assemblage is

> "To institute reforms, and to carry out those already instituted in the interest of the working masses, and, by establishing reciprocal relations between their different organizations, unite them in a common effort to protect themselves, and keep back the encroachments of centralized wealth upon the rights of labor, and to secure legislation that will improve their condition and advance them in the scale of prosperity and intelligence."

These are all excellent objects, and it is well that there is to be an opportunity for their discussion by those immediately interested. We hope that the most intelligent, clear-headed, industrious and successful workingmen will be sent as delegates. We trust that no hearing will be given to the presumptuous, lazy, trifling, windy, noisy shysters and humbugs who so frequently try to obtrude themselves on such bodies and obtain their control. We hope that the members will give some indication that they know something of the practical laws of political economy, the laws that regulate the relations of labor and capital, the simple principles that govern production and price, exchange, &c. Nothing would be more pleasing and hopeful than to see a Congress of the representatives of workingmen who had some knowledge of workingmen's interests.

We copied, on Friday last, from the Memphis *Post*, a report of a very blood-thirsty speech delivered by Gen. FORREST, at Memphis, on the 8th inst. A correspondent asks us the political character of the *Post*, and inquires whether the speech "was not inserted merely for Buncombe." We reply that the *Post* is Republican, and we are assured that the speech was delivered as reported, and reported as delivered. Certainly, at all events, there is no doubt that the sentiments and language of that speech are almost precisely the same as were uttered by Gen. FORREST on the 10th inst. (two days later) at Brownsville, Tenn., as reported in the Memphis *Avalanche*, which is the leading Democratic organ of Tennessee, and as quoted in full in the TIMES of yesterday. We suppose our correspondent will consider this a satisfactory reply to his inquiry. He further asks:

> "Was FORREST exasperated to make that speech because Gov. BROWNLOW called out the militia, composed of negroes, with orders to shoot down any one suspected of belonging to the Kuklux Klan? If so, was he not justified on the ground of self-protection in saying what he did?"

Gov. BROWNLOW has not called out the militia, and it is not composed of negroes, and he has not issued any such order, and he could not issue such an order, and no such order is possible of execution. And in no event could it be justifiable for FORREST to utter the rebellious language reported in the *Avalanche* and the *Post*. It would mean perpetual civil war, endless anarchy, and ceaseless bloodshed. We have government in this country; we have laws and we have authoritative power—which are facts that some people forget.

The London *Star*—see our foreign news—protests forcibly against the assumption that England has any right to force open the gates of the Chinese Empire in the interests of British commerce. It also remarks:

> "The mission of Mr. BURLINGAME may mean that the United States are unwilling to see English conquest advance further in an eastern direction; and if this be so, we ought to take care lest the threats by which we think to cow Pekin, should embroil us at Washington."

English writers seem to be unduly apprehensive of the mission of Mr. BURLINGAME. He has explicitly and repeatedly said that his purpose was to bring China within the pale of international law, and to give her its responsibilities and privileges in common with the other nations of the world. Judging by his negotiations here, there is no doubt that he is prepared to make treaties with England and the other powers of Europe, favorable to the rights of foreigners, the extension of commerce, the freedom of trade and the progress of Western civilization. There can be no opposition to his mission except by the spirit of fillibusterism, selfish grasping and aggrandizement, and impertinent interference.

A formidable rival to Dr. CUMMING has arisen in Australia, and has published a book containing the most dreadful prophecies, supported by incontrovertible passages of Scripture. His readers are informed that, contrary to common belief, the earth, instead of being orange-shaped, has the shape of a pine-apple, and is elongated, instead of being flattened at the poles; that this elongation has got to such a pitch that the earth is about to change its centre of gravity; Rome is to be suddenly overwhelmed, and seen no more forever; and the whole northern hemisphere will share more or less in the tremendous disturbance. The dwellers on the north side of the equator are informed, however, that by emigrating immediately to Australia they may escape the threatened cataclysm, and, after it is over, return to enjoy the new earth, which is to be so pervaded with currents of magnetism and electricity that the soil will be fruitful beyond the power of the liveliest imagination to conceive, and man is to live as long as the oak of the forest. We doubt whether the terrors of the impending catastrophe, or even the cheerful prospect held out to the survivors, will largely affect emigration to the antipodes this year. The expounder of this theory is, however, so dreadfully in earnest that he threatens to come out with another and bigger book next year, supported by more Scripture; from which we infer that the northern hemisphere is in no immediate danger.

The Chinese-born Ambassadors are unbending in the freedom of "the wild West," and being, doing and suffering in a remarkable way. The two Tajens are generally taken in hand by ladies and other gay persons, and stripped, so to speak, of their old habits. Chih bears all this better than Sun. Both being at a ball at Niagara Falls, were importuned to dance, and Chih was almost persuaded, but the figure deterred him. He, however, pinned a lady's nosegay on his hat, and looked very *debonaire* and festive. He is more adventurous than Sun, for he was the first man, not connected with the work, to cross the new Suspension Bridge over Niagara, at a tremendous height, in a little *scup*, drawn by pullies on wire cables. It was almost a Blondin feat. He has been *under* the cataract and *over* it, and will tell stories of Niagara when he goes home. Sun looks more to his safety, and yet fate was near finding him out. At Tonawanda he went pottering about an old wharf, and fell through the flooring into the lake,—more like a rat than an Ambassador. But he was soon fished out, and is no doubt glad he is about to leave the West for the sedate civilization of old Shawmut, and the easy stairs of the Bunker Hill Obelisk.

Missouri is one of the States counted as sure by the Democracy in November. It is very true that in 1864, when many of those who will support SEYMOUR and BLAIR were too much interested in fighting for JEFF. DAVIS to care to vote for MCCLELLAN, that State gave 40,000 majority for LINCOLN, and that as the "straight Democrats" gradually came back to the State the Republican majority rapidly dwindled, until on the new Constitution question they only carried it by something over 2,000 majority. But the Constitution was decidedly more radical in its tone than the Chicago Convention or its candidates; so that was an extreme test. Moreover, large numbers of New-England and Eastern men have gone lately into the prosperous counties along the Missouri and Mississippi, and very many German immigrants have completed their naturalization since that vote, which was in 1866. They know FRANK BLAIR too well in Missouri to love him much, and though the secesh element is still strong there, the State is more than likely to give its electoral vote for GRANT.

OBITUARY.

Capt. Joseph J. Comstock.

JOSEPH JESSE COMSTOCK, whose death after a brief illness was announced in the TIMES yesterday, was one of the most noted navigators that ever set sail from this port. Over forty years ago he commenced his career at the foot of the ladder, serving as a sailor at the age of 15 on a small vessel that plied up the Sound. He soon after embarked on a ship engaged in the China trade, with which he continued for four years, at the end of which period he was offered the position of first officer on a Liverpool packet. Continuing for some time in this position we next hear of him as commander of a steamer of the New-York and Providence line. He was first prominently known to the public as the commander of the steamer *Massachusetts*, of the Stonington line, at that time the finest vessel of the kind afloat. He held this position for several years, and then, retiring from it in 1847 became proprietor of the New-York Hotel.

He was not long content with the comparative quiet of life upon the land. The Fall River Railroad about this time was extended so as to connect with the Old Colony Railroad at South Braintree, and the Fall River line of steamboats was established by Mr. WILLIAM BORDEN and others. Capt. COMSTOCK took an active part in the enterprise from the beginning, and its success was in a great measure due to him. Under his superintendence the first steamer of the line—the *Bay State*—was constructed. She was far ahead of anything that had been built so far for the navigation of the Sound, and Capt. COMSTOCK himself taking command of her, the boat immediately became exceedingly popular. "Capt. JOE," as he was familiarly called, was thoroughly acquainted with the intricacies of navigation in the Sound, and his gentlemanly manners and genial spirit made him always a favorite. As commander of a large passenger steamboat he made myriads of acquaintances and hosts of friends.

It was soon recognized that his talents fitted him for a wider field, and the Company with great regret were compelled to part with him. He was tendered the command of the steamship *Panama*, the pioneer of the California line. He started with her, but some part of her machinery broke down, and he was compelled to return with her. In 1850, he became connected with the Collins line of European steamers, and in this service he continued for over ten years, until the Company broke down through the shortsighted policy of this Government, which refused a subsidy that would have enabled the line successfully to compete with its English rival, which was largely aided by the British Government. As Captain of the *Baltic* and afterward of the *Adriatic*, he added largely to his fame as a navigator. In 1859 when Mr. WM. H. WEBB, the great boat-builder, had completed the frigate *General Admiral*, constructed for the Russian Government, and was anxious to see the vessel safely delivered at Cronstadt, he selected Capt. COMSTOCK to command her on her first voyage across the Atlantic. Accompanied by Mr. WEBB and his family, the Captain set sail in June of that year and conducted the frigate speedily and safely to the Russian port. This done, he returned to the command of the *Baltic*, having been granted a leave of absence by the Collins line to enable him to perform this service for Mr. WEBB.

In 1863 the famous iron-clad *Re d'Italia*, built by contract for the Italian Government by WM. H. WEBB & Co., was taken across the ocean by Italian naval officers, who had been sent hither for the purpose. At Mr. WEBB'S request Capt. COMSTOCK accompanied them, and saw the vessel safely anchored in the bay of Naples. In the Summer of 1867, accompanied by Mr. WEBB, he conducted the iron-clad *Dunderberg*, which had been purchased by the French Government, in safety to Cherbourg, where she was duly delivered to her new owners.

Meantime, after the failure of the Collins line, Capt. COMSTOCK remained in command of the *Adriatic* for one season, during which she was run to Havre by private parties who had purchased her. Just before the war broke out he became connected with the Norwich line of steamers, and superintended the building of the boats. During the war he commanded his old vessel, the *Baltic*, now in the service of the Government as a transport, and made voyages in her to New-Orleans, Charleston and many other Southern ports, skillfully and safely conveying troops and stores to points where they were needed at the South. Capt. COMSTOCK was always conspicuously loyal during the dark days of the rebellion and after it had been suppressed. With the troops whom he conveyed he was exceedingly popular. He was warmly patriotic and always stood by the old flag that he had carried all over the world. His eldest son, JOSEPH, enlisted at the beginning of the war, serving gallantly as a Captain in a Long Island regiment and finally attaining a Coloneley in a regiment of colored troops. After the war, for two years Capt. COMSTOCK was agent of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company. When the *Arago* and *Fulton*, which constituted this line, were sold a year ago and the business closed, he retired to private life. Two weeks ago last Sunday, while at Fairhaven, Conn., where he was spending a little time with a portion of his family, he became slightly ill, and on the following Wednesday returned to this City. An attack of pleurisy, which as first did not seem serious, confined him to the house, and on Sunday morning last, at between 3 and 4 o'clock, death unexpectedly relieved him of his sufferings. Capt. COMSTOCK was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 7, 1811. Early in life he married Mrs. COOK, (the widow of a Captain with whom he had previously sailed,) who, together with a family of seven children, all adults except two, lives to mourn his loss. His generous, genial, loving nature had endeared him not only to these but to an immense circle of friends in this City and everywhere where he was known. "We shall not look upon his like again." The funeral services will take place to-morrow at 4 P. M., at his late residence, No. 3 West Thirty-seventh-street. The remains will be taken to Providence Thursday and there will be interred in the Old North Burial Ground.

CORRECTION.—A typographical error in the article on breadstuffs, in yesterday's TIMES, made us say that the loss from drought in England was over a quarter of a *million* of dollars, instead of quarter of a *billion*.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

The theatres this week offer nearly the same entertainments as were presented last week. The programmes were found so entertaining and the attendance so remunerative that managers generally saw no necessity for making changes.

At Wallack's Theatre LOTTA will appear every night as the *Fire Fly*. There have been some acceptable "cuts" made in the piece, but LOTTA continues to carry the burden of it in the same graceful, reckless, unconventional manner that characterizes all her acting and makes her so great a favorite. "Fire Fly" will doubtless hold the boards for some time to come.

"Barbe Bleue" is enjoying its fifth week at Niblo's Garden, and will continue to draw so long as Manager BATEMAN chooses to present it. Our Brooklyn neighbors will shortly have an opportunity of seeing it at their own Academy of Music.

At the New-York Theatre "Foul Play" continues to attract good audiences, and will be presented every night this week and also on Saturday afternoon. Mr. HARKINS, the present manager, contemplates withdrawing it soon, however, and supplying its place with another novelty.

"Trodden Down" will be given at the Broadway Theatre every night this week and at a *matinée* on Saturday, after which it will give place to other attractions.

When Mr. FOX, of the Olympic, will withdraw "Humpty Dumpty," has not been decided upon. He is continually introducing new features to keep up the interest and novelty. A few more changes and additions will leave but a skeleton of the original "Dumpty." It is announced for every evening this week.

The Buislay Family and the Butler Troupe are re-engaged at the Bowery Theatre, and are entertaining their admirers with pantomime, gymnastics, &c.

Bryant's Minstrels, at their new hall in Fourteenth-street, are giving their new burlesque, "Ill True Bad Doer," and the veritable DANIEL himself appears as "Capt. Jinks of the Horse Marines." The usual minstrel novelties form, of course, a part of the entertainment.

HARRY SANDERSON will give a concert on Thursday evening, the 20th, at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, assisted by BRIGNOLI, RONCONI, GAZZINAGA and ALBITES, with an attractive bill and an efficient orchestra.

MAINE.

The Maine Law at Home—A Novel war Upon a Millionaire—The Political Campaign—The Congressional Nominations—Personnel of the Candidates—The General Situation—Tactics of the Democracy—Conversions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1868.

A trip to Portland a few days since by your correspondent enabled him, among other things, to gather some information concerning the great whisky fight now going on in the City of Portland, and a glance at the political situation in the "Pine Tree" State, which has now got into harness preparatory to doing battle next month. Not the least interesting subject is

THE MAINE LAW AT HOME.

In the matter of restricting the sale of intoxicating beverages, Maine boasts that for once she broke away from her Massachusetts leading-strings, departed from her wonted custom of making a *verbatim* copy of the statutes of the old Commonwealth, and boldly opened a new and fertile field of legislation. But this State has lost something of the prestige gained for her by NEAL DOW and his colleagues, Other States are treading close on her heels. She suffers notably from the incursions of P. L. L. barbarians, and last Winter the sting of the whole prohibitory code—imprisonment for the first offence—was extracted. Fines and imprisonment for repeated violations of the law which are still denounced against liquor sellers, have but little effect in deterring them from engaging in the prohibited traffic. In this city and, in fact, in all the towns of any importance, liquor is sold with little attempt at concealment, the dealer being merely at the trouble to interpose some opaque substance between his wares and the not too inquisitive officer of the law. One consequence of this laxity in the enforcement of such wreck of the Liquor law as we have left is unfortunate. The *ultra* temperance men are so appalled at the indications of moral deterioration around them, which they attribute to the modification of the Liquor law last Winter, that they begin to regard the temperance question as of paramount importance, refusing to postpone its consideration even to national issues. It is pretty well settled that in this city some four or five hundred of these extremists have pledged themselves not to vote in September for candidates for members of the State Legislature who are not in favor of a prohibitory law and of a State police. This can result only in split on the Representative ticket, since a majority of the party will insist upon the renomination of two gentlemen, who are objectionable to the "ramrods," (*patois* for prohibitionists) on the ground that custom entitles them to a second term in the House. The difficulty here alluded to has not yet reached the stage of flagrant war, but unfortunately the breach is too wide to be healed, both parties having taken positions which they are unwilling to yield. The situation is still further complicated, and the zeal of the prohibitionists still further inflamed by the sudden rise of an animated discussion in regard to the conduct of the lessees of Falmouth Hotel, a local institution corresponding in importance to the local eye with the "big organ" in Boston or Central Park in New-York. This house was opened with due solemnities a few weeks ago, and an open bar was "inaugurated" on the same day. The proprietor, Mr. J. B. BROWN, is *the* millionaire of the State, and with that gentleman to sustain them the lessees do not show a wholesome apprehension of a fine, laugh at the nuisance act, and make derisive mouths at the "imprisonment clause." This brings the prohibitionists to their feet, and excites them to more than the pristine NEAL DOW activity, albeit that gentleman, now a quiet and prosperous citizen, is not particularly conspicuous in their councils. Indeed, those who have hitherto been leaders in the cause, like Judge DAVIS, are content to leave their more obscure associates to take the leading part in the new crusade. The Falmouth still holds out, though the Maine law waves are now all beating on its free-stone base, the whole temperance fight centres around its "imposing front," and the whole question of prohibition or license in the State awaits for its solution the result of the attack on the open bar.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The facts I have just given are raised from their mere local interest by their relation to the general political situation in this (the First) Congressional District. Our present Representative, Hon. JOHN LYNCH, was elected in 1866, for a second term, by a majority of 3,958. He is now for the third term the nominee of his party, but the Democrats, encouraged by the fact that at the State election last Fall they reduced the Republican majority in this district to 1,298, have some hope of defeating him. Of this majority, 721 was given by Portland, and any local dissension under ordinary circumstances would enable our opponents to endanger LYNCH's reëlection. But the Democratic madness and misfortunes of the year of grace 1868 follow the party even so far down East as Maine, and they have put it out of the power of any Republican folly to help them. The nomination of CHARLES A. SHAW, of Biddeford, by the Democrats, as Mr. LYNCH's competitor, makes the latter sure of two years more at Washington. SHAW is an active and wealthy manufacturer, whose business habits are comparable with those of P. T. BARNUM and his public life has in it strong points of resemblance to that of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. Elaborate biographies, or autobiographies, of him have appeared in some of the New-York publications, with portrait and other embellishments, all provided and paid for by the illustrious subject of the memoirs. He has no chance whatever of triumphing over Mr. LYNCH, who is an Irish American of wealth and social standing, and who has proved an admirable Representative, particularly distinguishing himself in Congress by his clear comprehension and sagacious treatment of financial problems.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

In the Second District, embracing the counties of Oxford, Androscoggin, Franklin and Sagadahoc, the Republicans have nominated S. P. MORRILL, of Farmington, for Congress. Mr. MORRILL has not hitherto taken a very prominent part in public affairs, but is a man who has the entire confidence of the people of his district. He will succeed SIDNEY PERHAM, who has served two terms very creditably, and goes out rather in obedience to the law of "rotation" than to any dissatisfaction among his constituents. The Democrats have nominated Dr. GARCELON, of Lewiston, to oppose Mr. MORRILL. He is not in any respect a marked man, and gains whatever of hope he may have of election from his having until recently acted with the Republicans, and deserted, because his claims for official preferment were not promptly answered. The Second District is *sure*, the majority for PERHAM, in 1866, having been 6,441, and that figure having been but little reduced by the apathy of last year.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, a man who now has a national reputation—a Republican "carpet-bagger" from Pennsylvania, and a *protegé* of THAD. STEVENS in his earlier Congressional life, will go to Washington for the fourth term from the Third, or Kennebec, District. In 1866 his majority was 6,591, and it will not be reduced at the coming election. He is Chairman of our State Committee, and the vigor with which he is organizing the Republican forces will insure the success of both the State and Congressional tickets. E. WILDER FARLEY, the Democratic candidate, is a politician of the "war-horse" school, who is really as obsolete as a four years old Democratic platform.

In the Fourth District the formal renomination of JOHN A. PETERS, the sitting member, has not yet been made, but it will be on the 20th inst. Mr. PETERS is a lawyer by profession, and is now serving his first term. Among his own people his mirthful tendencies, combined with a character for perfect integrity and first-class ability, have given him something of the general popularity which SCHUYLER COLFAX enjoys among the people of Indiana. Opposed to him will be GEORGE W. LADD, who rises from perfect obscurity to confront him, and will retire to oblivion with an adverse majority of nearly 6,000.

In the Fifth District Hon. F. A. PIKE has been given leave to withdraw after eight years' service. He was a candidate for renomination, but withdrew on the morning of the Convention upon perceiving that he had blundered in joining BUTLER and STEVENS in the advocacy of greenbacks and bond taxation, and that a majority of the delegates were opposed to him. The people of Maine will listen to nothing but payment of the bonds in coin, and their exemption from taxation according to the original agreement.

In place of Mr. PIKE, Col. EUGENE HALE, a young lawyer residing in Ellsworth, has been nominated. Col. HALE will bring a valuable accession of talent and integrity to the New-England delegation. He is only thirty-two years old, but his experience as a debater in our State Legislature will assist him greatly in entering upon his Congressional career. His political opinions are thoroughly Radical; on financial questions he is at antipodes with his predecessor. Col. HALE will range among our public men with JENCKES, GARFIELD and PATTERSON, representing the scholarly and philosophical school of politicians, rather than with BUTLER and LOGAN. The majority for PIKE in 1866 was 4,878. HALE's majority may possibly fall a little short of this, one of the counties in his district (Knox) having gone Democratic last Fall.

THE GENERAL POLITICAL SITUATION.

The question of how Maine will go was not seriously raised, even before any nominations were made. The nomination of PILLSBURY, for Governor, followed by the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, at New-York, emphasized in succession the decision previously made that the Republican majority would be large. In no part of the country, perhaps, were the New-York nominations received with less favor than in Maine, the delegation from this State having adhered to other candidates until compelled to fall in with the general current. SEYMOUR, especially, is so obnoxious to what are known as War Democrats, that it was found necessary immediately upon receipt of the news of his nomination to ignore, as much as possible, the usual agencies of political proselytism. They are holding a few public meetings and will have PENDLETON, EWING and BLAIR on the stump during the campaign, but they rely for their most efficient work upon personal appeals to selfishness and prejudice, and the "damnable iteration" of the stereotyped Democratic extravaganzas on finance and the expenditure of the public money. They avoid in a manner that is quite unprecedented, personal attacks upon local candidates, since they are painfully conscious of the unusual fragility of the glass houses in which they themselves dwell. EBEN F. PILLSBURY, now for the third time an aspirant for gubernatorial honors, was at the time of his first nomination a country lawyer and editor, who had gained some celebrity by his shrewd and skillful management of one or two criminal cases. He would be objectionable on purely negative grounds, since he is a man of unblemished personal character, were it not that during the war he was identified with the Copperhead wing of the Democracy. It is remembered, very much to his disadvantage, that as editor of the Farmington *Patriot*, and as a public speaker in July, 1863, his personal influence was chiefly instrumental in exciting the only violent resistance to the draft that occurred in Maine. The recollection of the affair at Kingfield is of itself sufficient to neutralize all the efforts of himself and his friends in his behalf. He is now the editor of the Maine *Standard*, published at Augusta, and displays little ability except in typographical extravagances. He is not by any means the sort of man to make a successful fight against Gen. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, who was the only officer brevetted by GRANT on the battle-field during the war, and who is now serving his second term as Governor in an eminently satisfactory manner.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

is carried on in the old, brave and true way. The Radicals rely chiefly on public meetings. BINGHAM, SICKLES, BOUTWELL and LOGAN have been here. Judge KELLEY, of Pennsylvania; Ex-Senator CRESSWELL, of Maryland; Gen. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois; E. A. STORRS, a most effective stump speaker from Chicago, and Col. MCKEE, of Kentucky, are still with us, and others will soon arrive. Our Maine orators are already out in force. Among them are HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Senator MORRILL, Hon. J. G. BLAINE, Gen. SHEPLEY, Attorney-General FRYE, EUGENE HALE and Hon. LEWIS BARKER. With everything in our favor, and no drawbacks except the local one to which I have already referred, Maine expects to carry the State for the Republican ticket by at least 25,000 majority. The vote for Governor for the last four years is as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.	Republican majorities.
1864	65,583	46,403	19,180
1865	54,430	31,609	22,821
1866	69,637	41,947	27,690
1867	57,714	46,000	11,714

It will be observed that there was a falling off, both on the vote and in the Republican majority, last year, as compared with the year before, but that fact has no significance that need to occasion any apprehension. There are precedents for it. In 1862 the Republican majority was reduced to 3,872, from 16,958 the year before; yet in 1863 it was increased to 17,652.

CONVERTS.

My picture of the situation in Maine would not be complete without some reference to the conversion to Republicanism of several of the most prominent Democrats in the State. GEORGE M. WESTON, of Bangor, Democratic candidate for Congress several years, Gen. F. D. SEVALL and Hon. HENRY TALLMAN, of Bath, both Democrats until now, may be mentioned among the number of the converts.

VIGIL.

YACHTING.

Twenty-Mile Race on the Hudson—Three Entries—The Una the Victor—Time—3:48.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1868.

Much interest was felt among the boatmen and others in this vicinity yesterday afternoon in relation to a fine yacht race which took place at the time mentioned. There were three entries, as follows: The *Una*, a sloop yacht, the *Hase*, also a sloop yacht, and the *Queen of the Sharpies*, a schooner yacht. The first named was sailed by Mr. R. L. KNIGHT, the second by Mr. J. HAWKINS, and the third, the *Queen of the Sharpies*, by her owner, JAMES HART, Esq., of St. Louis. The course sailed over was twenty miles in length, ten miles down the river, turn the buoy off New-Hamburg and return. It was intended to have the affair come off in the morning, but there was no wind. At noon, however, a light breeze sprung up from the southward, when bustle and activity were noticed on the decks of the yachts, and word was given that a start would be effected as soon as possible. At 2 P. M. the three were in position off New Paltz Dock, on the opposite side of the river, ready for the signal. At 2 o'clock 35 minutes and 30 seconds the start was effected in fine style, the *Hase* going immediately to the advance. On board of her were five persons, on the *Una* six, and on the *Sharpie* eight. They had proceeded about a quarter of a mile when the wind freshened, the *Una* dancing along merrily, reaching and going to the windward of the *Hase*, the latter acting badly in consequence of a leak, which required the use of the pumps.

When the vessels passed Milton the wind was still increasing and was very flawy. Below there the *Una* increased the gap opened by her, the *Sharpie* and *Hase* contending gallantly for second position. When within speaking distance of the buoy, the wind blew harder but more steadily. Here the *Una* laid down to her work handsomely, throwing the flashing water from her bow in sparkling plentitude, reaching and turning the buoy in a ship-shape manner at exactly 4 o'clock, 21 minutes and 45 seconds. The *Hase*, still holding second position, was far behind, and at this particular time seemed to be deserted by the wind, while the *Sharpie* walked right up to her, when the excitement on board the three vessels, as to which would turn the buoy first, was quite visible on the decks of each. They were on different tacks when off New-Hamburg, but at equal distance from the buoy, and both were turning at the same time, when, unfortunately for the *Sharpie*, she fouled the buoy and was compelled to make another tack before turning it. This, of course, gave the *Hase* an advantage, which she improved, she turning at 4 o'clock and 56 minutes, and the *Sharpie* at 5 o'clock 1 minute 30 seconds. Going to the northward on the return, the wind lulled a little and blew in puffs, this operating badly for time. The *Una* kept the lead easily and reached the starting point at 6 o'clock 23 minutes 30 seconds, thereby winning the race in three hours and forty-eight minutes. The real contest on the return was still between the *Hase* and *Sharpie*, the former reaching home at 6 o'clock 40 minutes 30 seconds, with the *Sharpie* well up, the latter reaching the dock at 6 o'clock 45 minutes.

Owing to the fact that the *Hase* leaked badly while under sail, much speculation is indulged in as to what she might have done under different circumstances. It is believed that she is the "boss" of the three, so far as sailing qualities are concerned; therefore it is proposed to put her in good trim immediately, and when she is finished to inaugurate a second race. The day was a fine one, and the race of yesterday was witnessed by a large concourse of people.

ROWING.

Jared Raymond and Charles Ward in a Five-Mile Race at Sing Sing—Raymond the Victor—Time, 47 Minutes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SING SING, Monday, Aug. 17, 1868.

Three years ago JARED RAYMOND, of this village, for twelve years a boatman and fisherman, concluded he would enter into aquatic sports, and therefore held a little close communion with leaders of the profession on the Hudson, which resulted in his being matched against CHARLEY WARD, of Cornwall, in a race of five miles. The contest took place here, RAYMOND winning in 43 minutes. Flushed with victory over his first attempt, and being at the time "a young man only nineteen years old," he resolved to "do her again," and accordingly entered into a double-scull contest at Peekskill, again coming off victorious. This established his reputation as an oarsman. The WARD brothers hearing of him, engaged him to pull a midship oar in their six-oared race at Boston last Fourth. At that race, although the boat was successful, the WARD brothers taunted RAYMOND with "fagging" and being played out before the race was ended. This, of course, displeased the new aspirant for aquatic honors, and consequently he immediately offered to row CHARLES WARD a three-mile race at Sing Sing for $100 a side. The offer was accepted, and the race came off two weeks ago to-day, a large number being in attendance. The men were both in good condition and the betting was very lively, RAYMOND having the call at the rate of $100 to $75. They pulled in working boats about seventeen feet long, the course being one mile and a half, turn a stakeboat and return. At the start RAYMOND took the lead nicely and kept it till when turning the stake, his outrigger on the starboard side broke, when WARD dashed up to and passed him, after a foul, and reached home a quarter of a mile ahead. The accident to RAYMOND's boat undoubtedly lost him the race, and as a consequence his backers, though much displeased over the result, felt renewed confidence in their man, and offered right off to match him again for any amount the WARDS might name.

On that day no match was made, but soon after the parties came to terms and it was arranged to pit the men against each other once more for $250 a side, or a purse of $500, the race to came off to-day, five miles instead of three, the distance to be rowed in the same boats. Previous to the start both men loitered about the docks and were closely scrutinized by the many people assembled. Both are fine healthy looking fellows, not too fat nor too lean, but in the language of an "aquatist," "in good condition, muscle, eye, nerve and flesh."

After dinner this afternoon the crowd commenced to assemble, and numerous yachts and sail vessels gaily decorated with flags put in an appearance, all heavily laden with human freight. Newburg was heavily represented, the visitors from that pious town investing their stamps on the Sing Sing man, while Cornwall citizens, following the lead of JOSH WARD, backed CHARLEY. At 4 P. M. the judges got in their boat and were rowed to a position about 500 feet north of the steamboat pier, when the men were ordered to get ready. CHARLEY WARD appeared first, attired in white shirt, white drawers, and white band about the head. He was soon followed by RAYMOND, attired in a little darker colored suit with white head-band. Both pulled up to the judges boat and were ordered into line. RAYMOND having won the choice of position took the inside. Then the two men steadied their crafts, threw their bodies forward, their hands grasping the oars, the blades of which were out of water, and thus awaited the word. They got it instanter, and away they flew against a strong southwest wind and quite a chopping swell. The start was a very even one, and the two men pulled side and side by the steamboat dock, which was filled with the friends of the respective parties. "Go in RAYMOND," "Pull lively WARD," were expressions heard on all sides. Steam-whistles were sounded, men cheered, ladies waved their cambrics, and enthusiasm prevailed generally.

Nearing the prison dock, it was observed that WARD was too close in shore, and that he was unknowingly pulling head on for the dock. The error was a fatal one to him, for as he saw the situation, and pulled his boat to the southwest to alter his course, RAYMOND shot ahead of him like a deer, and maintained the lead to the stakeboat, though WARD had gained on him a little. Once around RAYMOND bent down to his work with a will and soon opened a disheartening gap, which he kept till he reached the north corner of the prison dock on the return, when he appeared to slack a little, WARD closing up on him accordingly. In passing the steamboat pier WARD made a very lively spur, seeing which RAYMOND also gave away, and rushed in twenty lengths ahead, winning the race in 47 minutes. WARD's time was 47½. Great cheering went up over the result, while the WARD boys looked correspondingly crestfallen. It is intimated that they are to row again in six weeks for $500 a side. Perhaps so. I neglected to state that after the boats passed out of sight on their way to the stakeboat, the betting was $100 to $25 on RAYMOND.

SARATOGA.

The Place as a Resort for Invalids—Children's Amusements—Further about the Arrest of Ray—"For Sale"—Congress Water—Saratoga Lake—Bowling—Croquet, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Sunday, Aug. 16, 1868.

I think it is a popular fallacy that a place like Saratoga, so gay and fashionable, is not a good resort for invalids. Why the very location is as healthy as can be conceived of, and setting aside the medicinal value of the various springs, a stay in Saratoga acts like a capital tonic. There is no necessity for being gay. You are not branded if you prefer quiet and seclusion, and you have the additional advantage of being able to watch and enjoy a first-class unending panorama. And from now until the middle of September is the very pleasantest season for your visit. The weather is cool and the air delightful, and what is of more consequence, perhaps, you stand some chance of getting a room.

It is a grand place for children here, and one of the safest. Their amusements are numerous, and without attendant danger. No continued fear of drowning or tumbling down some precipice. No better proof of my statement could be required than the number of children here at present. Their name is legion. All the hotels have ample grounds about them which afford the needed play-ground. Sitting on the back piazza of the Congress in the afternoon and listening to the music of the band; watching the children's different ways of amusing themselves has its charms for many. Here a group of girls are playing croquet, laughing and disputing, making up their little difficulties, and trying again, they are as contented and happy as little birds. Close by some boys and girls are flying their balloons, sending them up to a level with the roof, and watching their motions. There some boys are shooting with bows and arrows. Some are digging in the sand, some running and playing games, others watching the merry antics of the more lively. There is a commotion in this child-world; a balloon has broken loose, and the little girl to whom it belongs sees her treasure floating away from her. Here comes up a gallant little eight-year old with his bow and tries to shoot it for his friend, while the bearded individual who manages a huge brass instrument is kept in mortal agony lest the mis-directed arrow should lodge in the vast mouth-piece of his "blow-pipe" just as he is ready to give a tremendous blow. But the gallant little knight cannot reach the fast-moving target, and so off start a couple to catch it when it falls. Then again in the evening when the children meet and dance. Gay little fairies they are, so graceful and pretty. They waltz and dance, and some of them even affect the affectations of their elders. They coquet and trifle, and some essay even a Grecian bend. Heaven help us! where are the peppermint lozenges? It is as pretty a sight as I can think of, to see the children dancing, with their bright happy faces, and innocent graceful motions, full of life and fun, and only dreading to see the nurse's face appearing. And I can honestly say that the real Saratoga belle is not an artificial coquette of eighteen summers, but a pretty little golden-haired creature who seems to bring life and sunshine wherever she moves. The TIMES readers must pardon me for saying so much on what may appear a small subject, but you know the minor details of a picture often are the most beautiful, "minor topics" sometimes the most interesting; and to me nothing is a prettier or pleasanter sight than to watch the children dancing at Saratoga.

Going from innocence to crime, perhaps a few details of the arrest of RAY may not be devoid of interest. RAY murdered Capt. ANDERSON, of the *Republic*, on the Mississippi, for the purpose of robbery, as the Captain was supposed to have plenty of money with him. He eluded pursuit, and being indicted in St. Louis last June, handbills were issued giving his description. One of them was sent to Detective CASE at Saratoga, who stuck it in his pocket without thinking any more about it. Last Monday, I think it was, the head waiter at Congress Hall came to CASE, and said there was a strange negro hanging around the servants' hall, and he wanted him put out. So CASE went down, and on seeing him was reminded of his handbill, but found he had left it up stairs. Not wishing to alarm the fellow he permitted him to be unmolested, and the next day he was around again eating his dinner. Having compared the negro's appearance with the handbill, and become convinced that he had caught the man, CASE went up to him and asked him if he was a waiter, I believe. The fellow off his guard, said "No, he was a barber on the Mississippi." Just what was wanted. So CASE said if he would come with him he thought he could get him a situation. So they went to the wine vault and CASE compared notes and felt sure, so he politely said he should have to arrest him and clapped on the handcuffs. The fellow kicked and struggled some, but it was no use. There was, however, one discrepancy; the negro was considerably taller than the description. CASE telegraphed to St. Louis, and the answer came that the height on the bill was wrong, and the actual height was just what CASE had found it to be. So RAY is held awaiting the officer's arrival from St. Louis. In the case of the two hotel thieves, one of them is an old gray-haired man named HARRIS, the other is younger and a hard looking fellow. He has already served many terms and is a practised hand. In his possession was a small bag with "jimmies," "skeleton keys," wires, screw-drivers, &c.

My attention was called to-day to a handsome span of blacks with a placard on them "for sale." Every few days one of these teams goes by, and what a tale they tell. A fast life and gambling soon produce this result. Two fellows came here with a few thousands and a handsome team ready for a "nice time." In four days the horses paraded the streets with the significant label "for sale." Those two words mean a great deal, and the first thought is "somebody's broke." The next, "who is it?" After being here three days I managed to rise early enough to take some Congress water in the prescribed manner. For, be it known, there is only one way of doing this thing legitimately. You want to rise about 7, take it fresh from the spring, walk through the grounds and take it again before breakfast. There is a good deal of difference between taking this water before and after breakfast, and though kind nature has supplied other springs for *after* meals, my advice is take of this one *before*. Now I don't know about the thirty bushels of salt put into the spring, or the nature of the influence exerted by the tumblers, but I think the water right pleasant to take, though I will admit that I could only manage two glasses. However, I think I smacked my lips enthusiastically and passed out of the colonnade with quite as elastic a step as my neighbors who took six and seven. A "green one," going to drink for the first time, walks carefully and timidly; if there is a crowd, he is the last man and every new comer gets ahead; he takes the glass tremblingly and looks into it and through it; then he takes a swallow and looks beatific; takes another and another, as he would castor oil, with a terrible pause; perhaps, having finished the first glass, he remembers that he may be watched, and so he quietly takes another, and then leaves for a walk like a man who has done his duty. But your regular drinker is the first to come, and as jealous and tenacious of his place as the one next to the rail of a monkey's cage. He swallows glass after glass like nectar, and only stops when he is full up to the throat. He then takes a turn or two to shake it down.

In the afternoon the drive is to the Lake. In fact, in this respect, Saratoga, is rather deficient, the pleasant drives are not numerous. The road to the Lake is a dusty and hot one, but here you see the four-in-hand and the tandem; the double and the single team, all drive out to Moon's Lake House. Mr. MATTHEWS and Mr. DANIELS drive four-in-hand, and Major LELAND is to have one soon. The turnouts at Newport are much handsomer and more numerous than those here, though the reverse is true of the hotel residents. At the Lake House, besides the beautiful location, the potatoes are the chief attraction. And they are capital. A remarkable instance of a young man who ate three plates full and drank one sherry cobbler, and then rolled to the foot of the hill, is kept on record among the traditions of the place. A little steamer sails to and fro on the Lake at the will of visitors. It is a beautiful spot and well repays a visit.

For the people at the hotels, bowling, croquet, reading, eating and watching others form the chief occupations. In bowling some of the ladies are experts, and it is capital exercise for them. Old gentlemen enjoy it as well as young, and one gray haired individual became so excited that he assumed an attitude which Mlle. BONFANTI might be proud of. Poised on one toe, with his other limbs at an angle of ninety degrees, his head delicately perched on one side, and nervously trying to guide the ball which had just left his hand, he did look like a Black Crook *statuette*, though we beg his pardon for so thinking. But we must say good-bye to Saratoga, which we do with the hope of soon revisiting it, and we can think of no pleasanter wish for all friends than that they may spend a few weeks at the Congress Hall.

H. W. R.

The Pennsylvania Peace Society—Letter from Senator Sumner.

A meeting of the Pennsylvania Peace Society was held at Friends' Meeting-house, Abingdon, on Friday afternoon. D. H. T. CHILD, the Secretary, presented a summary of the proceedings of the Society during the past year, by which it appears they have entered into an alliance with the Union of Peace at Havre. He also read the following letter from Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, in reference to Article 6:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Nothing can be more interesting than the idea of a revision of the law of nations, and the reduction of all its various parts to a clear and intelligent code, which all can read and understand. Such a work would be an epoch in civilization, and prepare the way for permanent peace among nations. Therefore, I saw with singular pleasure that the Society for the Advancement of Social Science in England had entertained this great subject, and that a jurist, as experienced and liberal as Mr. DUDLEY FIELD, had entered upon the work.

I am glad to know that the Peace Union and the Society which you represent are laboring in the same direction. Anything that I can do to promote so beneficial a project will be done cheerfully to the extent of my ability, and according to the time at my command, which is very little. Accept my best wishes, and believe me, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

A letter from A. H. LOVE was also read; and addresses were delivered by RACHEL M. TOWNSEND, JACOB L. PAXSON, and D. H. T. CHILD.

Gen. Grant and Cotton Speculators—Letter from W. P. Mellen, Former Treasury Agent.

FLUSHING, Monday, Aug. 16, 1868.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In Saturday's paper you express satisfaction that the slander has been denied which accused Gen. GRANT of venality or favoritism in granting to MACK BROTHERS a permit to trade, during the war, through the influence of his father. I cannot think that any accusation of that character against Gen. GRANT needs refutation. But as others differ from me, I will give my testimony for such use as you think proper to make of it.

All trade in territory recovered to our possession by the Western armies was conducted under my general supervision, subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the beginning to the end of the war. This made it necessary that I should be constantly conferring with Gen. GRANT, and other commanders of the Western armies, in regard to their views and wishes concerning trade in the rear, and also with the assistant agents of the Treasury Department who issued the permits.

I am satisfied that no permit to trade could have been given by Gen. GRANT which would not have come to my knowledge, and I feel certain that he never gave one to anybody at any time or for any purpose. He steadily and uniformly refused to have anything to do with matters of trade, except as to general regulations and orders which the operations of the army made necessary. I could name numerous instances illustrating his action in this respect. Soon after he entered Vicksburg he desired to have the citizens supplied with necessaries without drawing from his commissary stores. This could only be done by traders, and the fewer the number the less trouble he would have in watching them. He therefore limited the number to two. As this would create a monopoly very profitable to those who should receive the permits, I insisted that he should name the traders, but he absolutely refused to do it, although a near relative was pressing to be one of them. At another time, while in Vicksburg, he thought a brother-in-law had been guilty of improper action connected with trade there, and immediately ordered him north of the Ohio.

It seems to me that denial of such slanders implies that Gen. GRANT's character needs defence, and this I think I have had the opportunity to know is not true. A purer, juster and more incorruptible man never was assailed by meaner or falser accusers. I wish, therefore, to add that I have written this, not because I think it necessary to defend Gen. GRANT, but because I am requested to do it by other friends of his.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. P. MELLEN.

TENNESSEE.

The Rebel General E. W. Rucker on the Situation—Radicals To Be Watched.

From the Memphis Post (Radical) Aug. 13.

The speeches of Gen. FORREST and the leaders of Gen. PIKE, threatening every white Republican with assassination, have been presented in these columns. Gen. E. W. RUCKER, late of the rebel army, in a public speech to the Young Men's Independent Democratic Club, last evening, announced the bloody organization and intent of the rebels still more explicitly and clearly.

We have the reports of his speech as given by the rebel morning papers, so that it can not be said that we exaggerate anything. The *Appeal* says:

"Gen. RUCKER made a very sensible, business talk, and said some things which struck the nail on the head exactly. He warned the infamous scoundrels in our midst who are striving to excite and stir up the evil passions of the ignorant masses and array the negroes and whites in deadly hostility to each other, inaugurating a carnival of blood and horror—he warned them *that a watch was upon them and their houses. Not an action or a word escapes a sleepless eye—one set to preserve the peace if possible—but if it is broken, to avenge every drop of blood that is spilled upon their worthless carcasses.* They had better heed the warning."

The *Avalanche* reports him as speaking as follows:

"It seemed to be the determination to precipitate a revolution in Tennessee. There is every indication of it; and there was nothing which promised anything else. If it be the determination to precipitate a revolution in our midst, what is our duty? If we kick up a war, it will be called by the old name of rebellion. Submit to everything? The more you submit, the more they will crowd you. You couldn't dodge it. It will be sure to come. When the time comes, and you can submit no longer, your duty will be plain. The white leaders poison the minds of the negroes, who, I am informed, are drilled every night. This means mischief. It is enough to startle you and make you think. Don't blame the negro. Give him every right. I have never been a slaveholder, and always believed our country would have been better off without Slavery, and was a sort of emancipationist. But there are men inciting the negroes in this city to disorder and trouble; expect to get him into difficulty, and then run off to stir up strife in the North. These men teach to negroes incendiary acts, and expect to run off. They shall not get away. I am no Kuklux—do not know anything about them; but if to respect the Constitution and to seek the enforcement of the laws, as old JOHN BELL advised, and to vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR meant a Kuklux, he was not averse to being considered one. He proposed nothing to disturb the peaceful elements of society. He desired that they should endure while men could endure. They had a great stake to play for, and must exercise all the patience of firm, resolute men. But of one thing they should be resolved, that the inciters of sedition, the simulators of all the bad passions of the ignorant masses, whom they cunningly manipulate, shall not succeed in accomplishing their devilish work, and get out of town. Of this they may be as well assured as that the sun rises and sets."

It will be remembered that the rebel papers, just before the Memphis massacre, teemed with just such atrocious calumnies upon colored citizens. Nobody gives his name as voucher for their truthfulness, but the air is filled with rumors of the blood-thirsty designs of colored citizens and Radical leaders. When the rebels will keep the peace and respect the law as well as these propose to do—as Judge LEWIS well remarked—we shall have a millenium in Tennessee. We repeat again our assertion that *colored men are not drilling*. We have asked fifty, probably, from every part of the city and suburbs, and they know nothing and have heard nothing of such proceedings. If there was such drilling we are confident that it would have reached us by some other channel than the rebel papers; but we can get no lisp whatever of it from any other source. It is simply and totally a malicious slander set afloat for the wickedest purposes.

The Republican Meeting in Galena.

There were about ten thousand people at the great Republican mass meeting at Galena, Ill., on Friday. Gov. Oglesby spoke in the afternoon and Hon. Allen Worden, of Wisconsin, Gen. Smith D. Atkins, Gen. Bane, H. C. Burchard, Esq., Col. D. S. Wilson, H. S. Magoon and others in the evening. There was a torchlight procession of several hundred Tanners in the evening; also fireworks, illuminations, &c. The "True Lights" from Freeport were present. During the evening Gov. OGLESBY was serenaded and made another short speech. The demonstration was a splendid success, being imposing, enthusiastic and spirited. During the afternoon Gov. OGLESBY, during his speech, announced that Gen. GRANT was present, and the crowd shouted vociferously for him to appear on the platform. He, however, maintained his seat in his carriage. The Chicago *Tribune's* report says:

"The General drove to the grounds in a buggy, accompanied by a friend. He was dressed in the habiliments of a civilian, and attracted no attention until loud calls were made for him, when he was, for the first time as a soldier, surrounded and captured. With that modesty which has always marked him as a man of rare common sense he declined to appear upon the stand, offering as an excuse the necessity of holding his horse. Instantly several persons jumped forward and tendered their services, catching hold of his horse's bridle while they earnestly asked him to make a speech. The people wanted to hear him talk, and he ought to speak this time at all events.

The General listened quietly to the babel of voices about him for a moment, and turning to the eager solicitors for a speech who held his horse, said: 'I am not in want of volunteers now, gentlemen.' The joke, from so unexpected a source, was a climax, and the General drove off victor."

The Master Masons and the Bricklayers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 15th inst., having noticed an article in reference to the bricklayers' strike, in which you say, "the workingmen have shown a disposition to enter into conference with the bosses, and a large delegation of them having expressed a willingness to recede from some of their demands, and to come to terms."

Now, Mr. Editor, we deny that they have made any concessions. What they propose is this: First, to allow the bosses the privilege of working on their own buildings; second, to allow each firm of boss masons four apprentices instead of two, as heretofore; provided, however, that their indentures shall be submitted to the Bricklayers' Society for their approval.

They will also allow our foreman to lay brick on our buildings; provided, however, he is a member of the Bricklayers' Union, and not otherwise.

Now, Sir, these are the concessions which the Bricklayers' Unions proposed to make. We say they are no concessions; the boss masons claim the right to work for themselves or others, without first obtaining the privilege to do so from any one. We also claim the right to have our foremen work on our buildings whether they belong to the Bricklayers' Union or not. We also claim it as our undisputed right to employ as many apprentices as we may deem proper.

We also claim it as a right with other citizens to manage our own business in our own way, and employ those who are willing to work for us on such terms as may be advantageous to both the employer and employe.

It is true, we have been compelled to submit to many unjust and tyrannical demands from the Bricklayers' Unions, in order that we might continue our business, but it has always been under *protest;* but when we are asked to become parties to, and acknowledge them as concessions from the Bricklayers' Unions to us, our own self-respect forbids us from doing so.

The members of the Bricklayers' Unions say we *must* employ them at eight hours for a day's work, and that they will not work with non-society men. We say that is a matter for each man to decide for himself; whether he will work eight, ten, or more hours per day. And the boss masons claim the right to work for themselves or others as many hours as they may deem necessary, without let or hindrance from any one. We have now in our employ a large number of bricklayers working ten hours per day, and we know of no law that prevents us from employing men any number of hours that they and we may agree upon.

JOHN T. CONOVER, President.

WM. H. JACKSON, Secretary.

Princeton College.

The next term of Princeton College will open Aug. 27, one week later than date give in the last annual catalogue, the change having been made since its publication. There is good prospect of a large accession to the College. Dr. MCCOSH is expected to arrive in the country before the middle of September, when arrangements will be made for his inauguration as speedily as possible. Until this event, the Trustees have directed Dr. ATWATER to discharge the administrative duties of the College.

Hon. C. C. WASHBURN, member of Congress from the Sixth District of Wisconsin, had a warm welcome to his home in La Crosse on Wednesday evening. About a thousand citizens, with the Grant and Colfax Tanners, bearing torches, formed a procession, and, headed by a band, marched to Mr. WASHBURN's residence, where Capt. DAN WEBSTER addressed him in words of welcome, to which he responded

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Experience has proved that Panknin's Hepatic Bitters are the great remedy of the age for NERVOUS DEBILITY, as well as all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach or hepatic functions. Try a bottle and be convinced.

For sale by druggists generally. HEGEMAN & CO., Agents.

"Knowles' Insect Destroyer"

Is Certain Death to Roaches, Moths, Fleas, Ants, Bedbugs, Lice upon Animals, Garden Insects, and every variety of Insect Life, while it is not in the slightest degree poisonous or hurtful to human beings. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $2. The large sizes contain much more powder in proportion to price, and consequently are the most economical for regular use. Depot No. 7 Sixth-avenue.

Patents.

MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, Solicitors of Patents for New Inventions; 25 years' experience. Pamphlets of advice sent free.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

JELLIFFE—HAZARD.—At Bloomingdale, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, by Rev. John McL. Peters, D. D., SAMUEL G. JELIFFE to SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Rev. Silas H. Hazard, of Iowa City.

LESLIE—VOORMAN.—At Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, Aug. 15, by Rev. Joel Squier, ALFRED ARTHUR, second son of Mr. Frank Leslie, to Miss ADA VOORMAN.

DIED.

BARRETT.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 15, after a brief illness, EMILE BURGY, eldest child of Isaac S. and Jennie H. Barrett, aged 5 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, (new) No. 80 Lexington-av., corner of 26th-st., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

COMSTOCK.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 16, after a short illness, Capt. JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 3 West 37th-st. The remains will be taken to Providence on Thursday for interment.

CAULDWELL.—On Monday morning, Aug. 17, GEO. C. CAULDWELL, infant son of Wm. A. and Elizabeth M. Cauldwell.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, No. 129 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present.

CONKLIN.—LEMUEL CONKLIN, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family, also of his brother, Wm. L. Conklin, and brothers-in-law, Henry L. Ritch and Edwin J. Whaling, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 65 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

COURSEN.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 15, SARAH A. COURSEN, daughter of the late Abram Coursen, of this City, aged 46 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place at the house of Dr. H. A. Hartt, No. 142 East 34th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 18th inst., at 10½ A. M.

CARHART.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, JEREMIAH CARHART, aged 54 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 216 East 19th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 20 at 2 o'clock P. M. The members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. & A. M., and members of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral.

☞ The members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. & A. M., are requested to meet at the Lodge-rooms on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Bro. JEREMIAH CARHART, from his late residence, No. 216 East 19th-st. By order of the master. CHARLES W. SY, Secretary.

The members of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., are requested to meet at the rooms of Atlantic Lodge, corner of 4th and Greene sts., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Companion, JEREMIAH CARHART, from his late residence, No. 216 East 19th-st. By order of the H. P. CHARLES W. SY, Secretary.

ELDER.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 15, J. LAWRENCE ELDER, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, George W. Elder, No. 127 West 21st-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

GORDON.—On Monday, Aug. 17, WILLIAM GORDON, aged 72 years, at his residence, No. 327 West 50th-st. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRIFFITHS.—On Sabbath morning, Aug. 16, after four weeks illness, JENNY, aged 7 months, only child of J. W. and Jenny Griffiths.

Her remains lie in Oak Hill Cemetery, N. Y.

HOUGHTON.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, ELIJAH HOUGHTON, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 336 East 15th-st., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MITCHELL.—On Monday morning, Aug. 17, after a long illness, ISAAC H. MITCHELL, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 422 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

MOTT.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 16, GEORGE MOTT, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, James Stevenson, No. 379 South 4th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 20, at 2 o'clock. Remains to be taken to the Hoboken Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

PAIGE.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, after a lingering illness, MARY, wife of D. S. Paige, of Paige's Hotel.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Thomas' Chapel, corner of Thompson and Prince sts., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

SCHUYLER.—At Patchogue, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 15, SAMUEL SCHUYLER, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, David Miller, are invited to attend his funeral from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Flatbush, L. I., on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. Flatbush cars leave Fulton Ferry every 15 minutes.

SECOR.—At Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 14, at the residence of her nephew, George A. Willetts, of a lingering illness, ESTHER SECOR, in the 76th year of her age.

☞ Philadelphia, Michigan and St. Louis papers please copy.

SIBELL.—In New-Providence, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 16, of cholera infantum, NATTIE BAILEY, only son of John W. and Huldah T. Sibell, aged 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Dupont-st., near Union-av., Greenpoint, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—At Charlestown, N. H., on Saturday, Aug. 15, MADELINE, youngest child of John D. and Eliza A. D. Townsend, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 7 Washington-place, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

VANDERBILT.—On Monday, Aug. 17, SOPHIA J., wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 10 Washington-place, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment. Services at the Moravian Church. Carriages will also be in attendance at Vanderbilt Landing.

WILLSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Aug. 15, after an illness of three days, BESSIE, youngest daughter of Dr. A. D. and Elizabeth Willson, aged 22 months and 18 days.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 18th inst., at 4 P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Rev. Dr. Budington, No. 324 Clermont-av.

WILSON.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, at the residence of his brother-in-law, D. T. Valentine, No. 106 East 25th-st., THOMAS P. WILSON, Esq., late merchant of this City, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 106 East 25th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock.

WALLACE.—At Mott Haven, on Monday evening, Aug. 17, MILTON CUSHING, son of Thomas and Mary Wallace, aged 5 months and 3 days.

Funeral services on Wednesday at 1 P. M.

WICKS.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, GRACIE, youngest daughter of Alfred and Lizzie C. Wicks, aged 2 months and 10 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 6 Lefferts-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

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POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MASS MEETING.

GRANT AND COLFAX BOYS IN BLUE.
TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 18, 1868, 8 O'CLOCK.
GENS. JOHN COCHRANE and ALF. PLEASANTON, MAJOR PANGBORN and OTHERS.
Music by the Washington Band.

WM. H. CORSA, President.

Dr. B. FRANKLIN, C. A. CHRISTIE, } Secretaries.

Sale of Girls in India.

The *Indian Daily News* publishes the following translation of an extraordinary letter which has appeared in the *Shome Prokash*, one of the leading native papers. The letter is dated May 25, and the writer signs, "Unmarried:"

"For a long time I have been roving about from country to country. And in these wanderings how many wonderful matters have I met in various localities! But what I have eyed in the bazaar of Manickgungo, situate within the Burdwan Zillah, far exceeds the others in singularity. There divers commodities are brought for sale from various parts of the surrounding country. Desirous of viewing the beauty of the bazaar, I was facing the narrow path between the rows of booths. Observing a crowd in one spot, I asked a gentleman, 'Sir, what is that row about?' He answered, 'Why, have you never been at this place? There are little girls being sold.' Having heard this, I immediately concluded that he was cracking jokes with me. I said, 'You are playing jests. Are you not aware that this is the English Government? Here at the mention of selling a man, one is punished.' On this he replied, 'What! Sir, do you not know that here is permission for the sale of young girls in this bazaar? If you do not believe me, measure a few steps forward, and all your doubts will disappear.' Then I conceived that such might be the case. While we were boys, we had heard that men were sold at the fair of Cheils, (a suburb of Calcutta,) and it was no wonder that such things should be repeated here. 'And if what he has said comes out to be true,' I thought, 'it would prove very lucky to me.' Methinks that after a long time the destiny of this unmarried Brahmin is brightening. If in this opportunity I can catch hold of a young girl, the means is at hand of offering sacrifices—sacrifices to my ancestors—and also of holding forth to me a pot of water in my decrepitude.' Then taking much trouble to wade through the crowd, I reached the place of sale, and in naked reality perceived a cluster of girls of from 2 to 13 years of age brought there for sale. Having espied the beauty of some among them, my heart danced with joy, and I thought 'perhaps God is turned favorable; one of these girls must be available at last to this importunate being.' I found some brokers walking to and fro and summoning the customers. To obtain the girls, every one at first supplicated them. If they can settle a bargain, they generally get ten per cent. as their commission, and over and above that at times some offerings. Having seen some customers cluster round a girl of 13, I went to the spot. I found all of them lost in a silence and amazement. After hearing the boastful, high-toned words of the seller, struck with the exquisite beauty of the girl, I at once took it into my head to ask about the price, when an old man of seventy whispered an offer of Rs. 750 to the broker, and off I ran instantly. Then I inquired the price of a handsome girl of about seven years of age. But her master was sitting coolly by fixing her price at 450, and the broker said that many had bidden 350, but still he had not consented. Finding here also no chance for me, I came to ask the price of another girl of a similar nature. Her owner, a female, demanded a price which might terminate in a bargain, but she produced a list of appendages which I found it impossible to make arrangements for. Then I went over to the spot where the blind, the lame, and the deformed girls were selling, but found that even they were not without customers. I turned my eye toward little infantlike girls, and perceived that some were evidently new-born babes, and some were not weaned. What stock I had could suffice only to buy for me a girl of such a nature. But I could not dare to take one, lest she expired from illness. Sir, I also saw the exchange of daughters in another part of that bazaar. Those who were concerned in it did not take much trouble, for a bargain was soon struck; but by that some party or other must be the loser. Mr. Editor, you are in the habit of dwelling on all questions from spiritualism up to politics; but if by your mighty pen you can turn the attention of the Government officials to this matter, then many Brahmin families may be saved from perdition. When they have given permission to sell girls, if they can fix a price on them by classifying them according to their age and beauty, that would be of service some day to unfortunate individuals like me. It is observable that while the rates have been fixed of carriages and palankeens, can there be any harm if the population of the country is increased, when the prices have been settled of these girls for sale in the bazaar?"

Arrest of the Ex-Assistant City Treasurer of New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 13.

Mr. FRANCIS MOUNEY, Ex-Assistant City Treasurer, was yesterday arrested by virtue of a warrant issued by Mayor CONWAY at the instigation of the Finance Committee of the Common Council. He is accused of complicity in the embezzlement of $42,000 from the Treasury Department. The rumor of the fraud has been current for weeks past. We understand the Finance Committee a week or two ago heard the testimony of several clerks of the late Treasurer and Comptroller. Mr. MOUNEY was sent for on one occasion, and did not appear. He was sent for another time, and, according to the statement of the Chairman of the Finance Committee from the upper Board, gave no satisfaction whatever. The story of the affair when we first heard it was to this effect: During the issuing of city notes it was the custom of clerks in the Comptroller's office, after they had signed a certain number of sheets of notes, to take memorandum receipts from the Treasurer's Office. These, when they amounted to an even quantity, were returned for a receipt in form. The $42,000 were the last notes signed. When the order preventing the further issue was received, a receipt was demanded on these memorandums, and refused. Mr. HOWELL was spoken to about it, and replied that he had nothing whatever to do with that department of the office. We were assured by gentlemen in the Comptroller's Office that the clerks who received the sheets did not pretend to deny the correctness of the memorandums; that they passed first to the money cutters, then to the money counters, and finally to the Assistant Treasurer. Matters went on. Notwithstanding repeated rumors of the fraud, no investigation was had, and it was not until after the appointment of experts to look over the books, and their report was made, the affair received any official inquiry. The arrest is probably for the purpose of bringing the Ex-Assistant Treasurer before the Investigating Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Council.

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H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-Pres't, No. 43 Wall-st.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment, at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE ILlinois Central Railroad Company will, on the 1st day of October next, pay its seven per cent. Construction Bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from three thousand and one to four thousand (3,001 to 4,000) inclusive, with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon their surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and it doth hereby name the 1st day of October, 1868, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon said $1,000 bonds, numbered 3,001 to 4,000, will cease.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 17, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	114	114½	5-20 C., '67	107½	107¾
Coupon, 1881	114⅛	114¾	5-20 C., '68	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Reg., 1862	108⅛	108⅝	10-40 Registered	103⅞	104⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅝	113⅞	10-40 Coupon	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅛	109¼	Gold	146⅝	146¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	111⅛	111⅜	U.S. Cur'cy Pacif.	102	102⅜
Jan. & July	108	108⅛			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c. Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES. No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

FRANK & GANS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.

Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to. FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 21st inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $3,000 of said bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES C. BELL, FREDERICK A. COE, CHAS. A. RAPALLO, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1868.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 704 BROADWAY.

Fire and Life Insurance of every description effected at this office—a convenience to up-town residents and merchants. Liberal lines on good risks.

JOHN HONE, Superintendent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1868.

59TH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. A. COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1868.

THE DIVIDEND OF $10 PER SHARE on the one hundred and forty thousand shares of capital stock of this Company, payable on or after the 1st of September next, as per resolution of the Executive Committee, adopted on the 8th of July, will be paid in cash to shareholders who shall be recorded as such on the books of the Company, at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th of August. Stockholders will be paid in checks on New-York.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

TEACHERS.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED TO (without other duties) take entire charge of two boys, 6 and 3½ years of age, teaching the rudiments of an English education and looking after their clothing and out-door exercise. One that has had some experience with children, and capable of teaching piano music, may address, with reference, stating terms, NURSERY GOVERNESS, 24th-st.; Box No. 165 *Times* Office, or General Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—PRINCIPAL FOR FIRST-CLASS academy, $2,000; principal for high school, near city, $1,800; classical assistant for boarding school; also English assistant on Hudson; professor music for female college; lady for French and music; several other teachers wanted. All should have American School Institute's Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY a young lady from Virginia; thoroughly competent to teach English branches, French, and Music; she would be willing to travel if desired; the best references given and required. Apply at No. 158 West 34th-st., or to R. H., Box No. 1,320 Baltimore Post Office.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH PIANO AND English branches in a school in the country. Salary $175 per annum and board. Address stating church connection, experience, &c., X. Y. Z., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 338 East 6th-st.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR EVERY DEpartment. Address the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRY GOODS JOBBERS' STOCK FOR SALE.

The senior partner of an old established house having deceased, the stock and good will of the business is offered for sale. Or the surviving partner will form a connection with a party having the necessary capital to continue the business. Address C. H. G., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO FORM A PARTNERSHIP with a reliable person, either active or silent, that can furnish $30,000 to $50,000 cash, in an established cotton factorage and commission business in New-Orleans. The house has no liabilities. Address for five days, ORLEANS, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $5,000 to $10,000, in a good, reliable, well-paying business; best of references given. Address Box No. 3,571 Post-office.

PATENT-RIGHT MEN, SPECULATORS and men in want of business should call, for the next two days, at No. 29 Peck-slip. Little ready money required.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 19 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 22. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 202 Madison-av., Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. No. 7 East 27th-st.

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to ten.

Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.

Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which threaten to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.

Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 19.

Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD, BERGEN POINT, N. J.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS: TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College. H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

One of the oldest Female Seminaries in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year. The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent. SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¼ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musica Departments. Send for circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

MRS. McGEACHY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, St. Mark's-place, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, will open Sept. 15. Application may be made personally, or by letter, as above. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A boarding school for 20 boys. Home comforts and influences; kind care and thorough teaching. The school year will commence Sept. 14. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¼ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies. Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal; will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY

Will commence its fourteenth annual session on Tuesday, Sept. 8.

With the Green Mountains on the East and the Adirondack on the West, the situation is unsurpassed either in beauty of scenery or healthfulness of climate.

A regular graduating course is laid out in the solid branches, and an optional course in art, music and languages.

Teachers of long experience and known ability are employed in each of the departments.

For catalogue or further particulars, address W. W. DOWD, A. B., Principal, North Granville, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

LESPINASSE'S FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.

French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

MISS JAUDON'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 56 7th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 161 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.

Boarding School for boys; location of unequaled beauty; terms, $375 per year; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.

Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN, No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, PRINCETON, N. J.

Boys thoroughly prepared for COLLEGE, or for BUSINESS. Next session begins Aug. 26. For circulars address Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

HOME SCHOOL.—AN ENGLISH LADY, AN accomplished musician, and speaking Parisian French, will receive a limited number of young ladies to board with her, and join her French and English morning class. Beside a pleasant country home they will meet with unusual facilities for advancing in French, Music, &c. Address L. S., Babylon, L. I. City references.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

JOHN MACMULLAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting. CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THORoughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10. Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS RICHEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Bay Ridge, L. I., will reopen on FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

LAW SCHOOLS.

YALE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D.D., LL.D., President.
HENRY DUTTON, LL.D., Professor.

Course two years. No preliminary examination. Students can enter or leave at any time.

The first term commences the eighth Monday after the last Thursday but one of July.

The second term commences the first Monday before the first Wednesday of May.

Fall vacation, eight weeks. Spring vacation, three weeks.

Recess of two weeks, embracing Christmas and New Year.

Tuition first year, $80; second year, $70; less than a year, $10 per month.

Tuition payable in advance, or to be secured, except for satisfactory reasons.

Instruction by lessons and lectures.

Moot courts, exercises in pleadings, and legal disquisitions.

Access to library without extra charge.

Membership for one year of members of the bar, for eighteen months of graduates of colleges, and for two years of all others, entitles to degree of LL.B. from Yale College.

One year and a half of graduates, and two years of all others, entitles, on examination, to admission to New-Haven County Bar.

This by comity usually entitles to admission to the Bar elsewhere.

Application for admission or information can be made to Prof. DUTTON, No. 4 Leffingwell Hall, Church-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. —The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL TALMAGE, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, formerly a member of the firm of Daniel Talmage & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AUSTIN W. OTIS, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 18, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILO McALPINE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Philo McAlpine, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1868.

au4-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIGMUND LICHTENSTADTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Sigmund Lichtenstadter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1868.

au4-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PHILIP NUSSBAUM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Philip Nussbaum, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of August, 1868.

au10-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. BORDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas H. Borden, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1868.

au11-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of STATES M. SACKETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by States M. Sackett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of August, 1868.

au11-law3wTu GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AMOS M. SACKETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Amos M. Sackett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of August, 1868.

au11-law3wTu. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WARD E. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Ward E. Robinson: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ward E. Robinson, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court.

au11-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. H. NUTTING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest to appear on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 20, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au11-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN DAVIS, Junior, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 22, 1868.

au4-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of HORATIO BATES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Horatio Bates, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of July, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au4-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of BOLTIS M. SEGEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Boltis M. Segee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au4-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WARD E. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Ward E. Robinson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. —Dated at New-York this 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au11-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,747.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LYMAN H. DEWEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lyman H. Dewey, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au11-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—In the matter of LEWIS BENJAMIN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lewis Benjamin, formerly one of the firm of Simons, Hills & Co., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au18-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY RICHMOND CHANDLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AUGUSTUS M. HALSTED, of Rye, Westchester County, and AVERY D. PUTNAM, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before Mr John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL C. McGRAW, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JEROME BRADLEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Jerome Bradley & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS A. R. WEBSTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1 h ay of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN F. ZEBLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 18, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO F. ROBBINS, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alonzo F. Robbins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of September, 1868, at 12 M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au18-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY BONNELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Bonnell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31 day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au18-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of ANDREW J. BROWN, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Aug. 13, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au18-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JACOB GUNST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3 th day of July, 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Jacob Gunst, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 10th day of June, A. D., 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au18-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of SAMUEL MOSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Samuel Moss, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au18-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,523.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIPP LIPPMANN bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Phillipp Lippmann, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 3d day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au18-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds. MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c. Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.

Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES.—MIDDLEFIELD Fire and Building Stone Company, No. 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

Elegant decorated marble mantels, furniture tops, pedestals, &c., representing the choicest foreign marbles of every description so exactly that it is impossible to distinguish them.

Also, marble wainscoting of rich and elegant colors, columns and pilasters, tiling, &c., &c., at reasonable prices. E. DEMING, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRANT. THE FIGHT!! SEYMOUR.

GREAT NATIONAL DEPOT FOR MEDALS, LANTERNS, FLAGS, FIREWORKS, And all CAMPAIGN GOODS, LYON BROTHERS, No. 33 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

HANSEL'S DOUBLE ACTION BURGLAR Proof Window Lock and Sash Holder can be put on old houses as well as new; has no spring; is a self-locker; prevents the sash from rattling and is the cheapest good lock in use; retail price, per dozen, $4 80; a liberal discount allowed to builders and the trade. State and County rights for sale.

J. T. & J. B. SMITH, Sole Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. At No. 42 5th-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the late CHARLES PUTNAM are requested to render same to S. PUTNAM, at No. 50 4th-av., within thirty days; also those indebted are requested to settle immediately.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1868.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
HIBERNIA.....Aug. 22 | COLUMBIA.....Sept. 12
EUROPA.....Aug. 29 | CALEDONIA.....Sept. 19
IOWA.....Sept. 5 | BRITANNIA.....Sept. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 22
ETNA (via Halifax)..........TUESDAY, Aug. 25
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Aug. 29
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, Sept. 5
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47
Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III, LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT, BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
MALTA.....Aug. 20 | ALEPPO.....Sept. 3
SIBERIA.....Aug. 27 | TRIPOLI.....Sept. 10
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA, CUTTING.
Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 8:30 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.
Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on MONDAY, Aug. 24.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 20.
Freight received on and after TUESDAY, 18th.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 20.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 27.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER.
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES.....NELSON...SATURDAY, Aug. 22
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE...SATURDAY, Aug. 29
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR INdependent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships MARMION will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, and THAMES on SATURDAY Aug. 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 202 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
THE FAVORITE STEAMER
TYBEE,
Capt. DAVID CAULKINS,
Is now receiving freight for Galveston and all points connected therewith, at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively leave this week.
For freight or passage, having elegant newly-fitted accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1868. No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.
The favorite steamer WILMINGTON will succeed the TYBEE.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The steamship GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P.M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA, will sail on the following Wednesday.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

NEWPORT TRAVEL.
Passengers for Newport, by taking the 8 o'clock morning train from 27th-st., via New-Haven and Shore Line Railways, will connect, except in case of extraordinary detention, with steamer at Providence, and reach Newport before 7 o'clock.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A.M.; 1:20, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P.M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERnoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents; Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45; Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.
THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin)..........$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class..........$1 00
To Providence, first class..........50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 17th, 3 P. M.	Monday, 17th, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, 18th, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 20th, 4 P. M.	Thursday, 20th, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 22d, 11 A. M.	Friday, 21st, 9 A. M.
Sunday, 23d, 8 A. M.	Saturday, 22d, 6 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.
Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

CHOLERA BANKS.—CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN; Pilot, SAM. GREENWOOD; WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, leaving Peck-slip, East River, 7:30 A. M. Fare only $1 50. AL. G. FOSTER.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING STAMPS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1868.
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is prepared to receive sealed proposals, until Sept. 1, at 12 M., for furnishing the following-named stamps, required by the act of July 20, 1868, to be used on tobacco and imported cigars:
First—Five hundred thousand stamps of ten different denominations, viz.:
One pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 20 pounds, 40 pounds, 50 pounds, 60 pounds and 100 pounds. They must consist of fine steel engraving, difficult of imitation, two and three-fourths inches in length and one inch and three-fourths in width. The 1s, 10s and 100s must vary from each other in color, the 2s must vary from the 20s, the 5s from the 50s, and the 40s from the 60s. They must have an appropriate vignette, and the spaces around the figures must be nicely engraved.
Second—Five hundred thousand stamps of fine steel engraving 1¾x2¾ inches in size, with oval corners and a suitable vignette.
Third—One hundred million stamps of fine steel engraving, with an appropriate vignette, and with lathe work designs around the vignette and the printed matter. These stamps are to be of eleven different kinds, of various widths and lengths, as follows:
¾x15 inches, one kind.
¾x17 inches, one kind.
¾x20 inches, two kinds.
⅞x16 inches, two kinds.
⅞x17 inches, one kind.
⅞x19 inches, two kinds.
1x20 inches, two kinds.
Fourth—Five hundred thousand imported cigar stamps of fine steel engraving, with an appropriate vignette, and with lathe work around the vignette and the printed matter. These stamps are to be of five different denominations, of various widths and lengths, as follows:
1x16 inches.
1¼x18 inches.
1¼x22 inches.
1¼x26 inches.
1½x34 inches.
The general feature of the several stamps will be prescribed by the department, and drawings or printed designs of them will be furnished by the Commissioner, upon application to all who may apply therefor, with a bona fide intention of bidding for the contract.
Each bid must be accompanied by sample stamps of each and every denomination, and must state the price at which finished stamps will be furnished, of such denominations and at such times as the Commissioner may require; and such price must include the cost of packing the same in a safe and suitable manner for transportation, in packages of such size as shall be directed from time to time and delivering the same to such person or persons as may be appointed to receive them at the warehouse of the manufacturer, or at such other place or places in the city or town where they are manufactured, as the Commissioner may designate.
Each bidder must state in his proposal the time within which, after the completion of a contract with him, he will commence furnishing the stamps, and with what rapidity he will continue to furnish them after he has commenced.
All other things being equal, preference will be given to the bidder who will first furnish stamps in quantities sufficient to meet the demands of the Department.
The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any and all bids. THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until 12 noon of SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.
The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.
The work must be completed by Dec. 1, 1869.
The wreck will be divided into three sections, by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid. When the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid; and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.
Proposals must state, first, the sum in money asked for the removal of the wreck, the contractor receiving nothing from the proceeds of the material and cargo removed; second, the sum in money asked, the United States waiving in favor of the contractor all its interest in the proceeds of the material and cargo removed.
Proposals to be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.
The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.
No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., N. Y. CITY,
Aug. 17, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, the 20th inst., for supplying the Quartermaster's Department with 150,780 pounds of good merchantable timothy hay.
Particulars the same as advertised from this office July 15.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Hay," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Ass't. Qr. M. Gen.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 14, 1868.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 28th inst. for supplying Ship Chandlery to the Revenue Cutters on this station, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.
Schedules of the articles required, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained at the Revenue Cutter office, Custom-house.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINOR WILL SELL by auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1868, at 10½ o'clock, at the
PARSONAGE MANSION,
East 122d-st., a few doors east of 3d-av., north side,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c.
Particulars hereafter.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD AND OFfice furniture, &c. By order of assignees; removed for convenience of sale. On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 11 o'clock, superb parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, bookcases, desks, lounges, tables, oil-paintings fancy goods, &c. Catalogues at sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT ERNEST ROTH'S furniture manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Mulberry-st., furniture less than auction prices and warranted; magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color, French satin, brocatel, reps, or haircloth, $85, $100, $125, $150 and $200; also over $50,000 worth of all kinds of parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room furniture cheap.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.
EXTRA LARGE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO.,
No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts.,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19,
At 10½ o'clock, will positively close out a large number of Eastern and City Invoices of
PRIME FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway.
SALE OF FINE ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS
of the
FRENCH, BELGIAN, ENGLISH
and
AMERICAN SCHOOLS,
Comprising
LANDSCAPES, MARINES,
FIGURE PIECES,
FRUIT AND
FLOWERS, &c., &c.,
By HENRY D. MINER & BARKER,
At their Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.,
TUESDAY, Aug. 18,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.
They are now on exhibition and worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post Office.
HOTEL FURNITURE.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION TUESDAY, AUG. 18, AND WEDNESDAY 19, at 10½ O'CLOCK, AT HIS SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., THE FURNITURE OF 85 ROOMS, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, piano, mirrors, curtains, parlor suite, easy chairs, bedroom suites, bedding, &c.
On FRIDAY 21, and SATURDAY 22, will be sold the feather beds, mattresses, linens, bedroom suites, mirrors, wines, liquors, book account, &c. Also, at 11 o'clock A. M., a horse, covered wagon and harness, suitable for grocer or peddler—all in complete order and repair.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, BY J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York City, the following army subsistence stores, viz:
About 2,000 cases "Uncooked" Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.
About 600 cases "Cooked" Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.
About 1,225 cases Desiccated Potatoes.
Samples of each article can be seen and examined at No. 112 Pearl-st., or the stores can be examined at southeast corner Greene and Houston sts., New-York.
By order of
C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. C. G. S., and Chf. C. S. Dep. East.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND BLACK-WALNUT, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.
LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell, at auction, at No. 28 West 45th-st., THURSDAY, Aug. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the handsome furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of black-walnut dining extension table, black-walnut dining chairs, rosewood parlor suites, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, rosewood etegeres, lace and brocatel curtains, Brussels' carpets, bronze chandeliers, carved and black-walnut bedsteads, and marble-top dressing bureau, spring and hair mattresses, feather pillows, rosewood armoire-a-glace, mahogany secretary bookcase, marble-top washstands, &c. Also a lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues now ready at Auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 18, at 11 o'clock, within the store,
444 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, ex *Bride*.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1868.
The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following-named vessels:
At the United States Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock M.:
The MARATANZA, side-wheel steamer, 786 tons.
WINOOSKI, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
PEORIA, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
TACONY, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
LENAPEE, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
YUCCA, screw steamer, 373 tons.
At the United States Navy-yard, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock M.:
The TALLAHOMA, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
AUGUSTA, side-wheel steamer, 1,310 tons.
DON, (iron,) screw steamer, 390 tons.
At the United States Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.:
The METACOMET, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
SHAMROCK, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
SASSACUS, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
CHENANGO, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
FLORIDA, side-wheel steamer, 1,261 tons.
HORNET, (iron,) side-wheel steamer, 820 tons.
BOXER, (iron,) side-wheel steamer, 444 tons.
At the United States Navy-yard, Washington, on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.:
The ASCUTNEY, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
NEWBERN, screw steamer, 948 tons.
At the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 12 o'clock M.:
The SENECA, screw steamer, 507 tons.
At New-Orleans, La., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.:
The MAHASKA, side-wheel steamer, 832 tons.
At Mound City, Ill., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.:
The GRAMPUS, side-wheel steamer, 300 tons.
PANSY, side-wheel steamer, 50 tons.
These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards and Stations.
Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited on the day of sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessels removed from the Navy-yard and Stations within two weeks from the day of sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-lawtoi5oct

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE FOUR-story brick building, 75 by 125 feet long, forming an L; suitable for extensive manufacturing purposes; situated on the Nepperhan River, near its junction with the Hudson, at Yonkers, N. Y.; also the most improved machinery for manufacturing plug tobacco, including hydraulic presses, &c.; the above is offered for sale, with or without machinery, or the building would be rented if desired, with power, on a long lease. For further information inquire of C. H. LILIENTHAL, No. 221 Washington-st., N. Y., or JOHN D. FOWLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT at Long Branch, on the Shrewsbury River, N. J., comprising a two-story frame house, with all requisite outbuildings, barn, ice-house, farmer's house, &c., all in perfect order, and about 33 acres of good cultivable land, with about one-half mile frontage on the river. Photographs of the property, which belongs to the estate of the late W. A. Freeborn, can be seen at our office. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A NEW tastefully constructed cottage, centrally located; suitable for a medium-sized family; payments easy. Apply to WILLIAM FRAME, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark, or at his residence, Montclair, near the depot.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN HUDSON County—4 acres of land, with a fine dwelling and outbuildings, and a deep-water front for sale; $10,000 less than value; $30,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—8 ACRES, GOOD BUILDINGS, accessible by railroad nine times daily; good water; price $5,500; terms easy and possession. WM. H. NADIN, Millburn, N. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MOTT HAVEN, ON VILLA-PLACE, 145th-st., a fine house, with eight of the best lots in the town, suitable for a gentleman's residence, handsomely laid out with every convenience. Apply to WM. WIMPRESS, builder, College-avenue, opposite new school-house.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A NEW three-story and basement brick house, situated No. 414 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn; contains all the modern improvements; is nicely and comfortably furnished throughout; immediate possession given. Apply to T. B. CODDINGTON & CO., No. 27 Cliff-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A LARGE BUILDING, SITUATED IN West 32d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., lately used as a pork-packing establishment, and fitted up with boiler, steam engine, hoisting apparatus, tanks, lard kettles, two patent ice-houses, and all the utensils necessary for doing a large business; will be let for other purposes if necessary. Apply on the premises, to JAMES McMILLEN.

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY, THE first floor, five rooms, in good order, No. 27 Tompkins-st., near Grand-st. Ferry.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $450 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

A.—TO LET FOR CLUB PURPOSES OR to private parties, the elegant furnished residence No. 21 East 15th-st., contiguous to and west of Union-square, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Oscar Coles. For permits apply to L. HERMANN, No. 394 Broome-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT WATERLOO-PLACE, on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the ocean, near steamboat landing and Rumsom Station of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; sea or river bathing; terms reasonable. Address S. P. WYCKOFF, Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

SUMMER RETREAT.—TARRYTOWN ON the Hudson. A gentleman having rooms at the best house in Tarrytown, is desirous of giving them up for the balance of the season; terms moderate. Inquire of H. F. DIMOCK, No. 17 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ONE AND ONE QUARter hours from New-York; delightful location, large rooms, every comfort, superior tables, moderate terms. Address Mrs. W., Woodbridge, New-Jersey.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL, HANDSOMELY furnished, to let, without board, having every modern convenience; suitable for single or party of gentlemen; house first class; locality unsurpassed; references required. Apply at No. 139 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A few well-furnished rooms to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired, at No. 1?9 (new number) West 13th-st., the fourth house below 6th-av. References exchanged. Also a furnished basement as a doctor's office.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

A FAMILY OF SIX PERSONS, TWO gentlemen and four ladies, wish good plain board from the 1st of September; location below 30th-st. Address, giving terms, which must be low, F. M., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

VERY HANDSOME ROOM WITH OR without board, may be had by a family or by a few single gentlemen in the first-class private house No. 29 West 18th-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Handsomely furnished rooms for first-class parties, with board; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom and large front room on second and third floors to let, with first-class board, at No. 56 (old number) East 35th-st., near Park-av.

A NICELY FURNISHED SECOND STORY front room to let to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, in a private family; good neighborhood. No. 360 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO rooms, connecting, with or without board. No. 168 West 34th-st.

NO. 108 WEST 32D ST., NEAR SIXTH-av., furnished room to let with board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS to a family, with private table, or to gentlemen, without meals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NO. 87 HENRY-ST.—Handsome furnished rooms en suite or single to let, with board; house strictly first-class; references.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A GENTEEL HOUSE AT A MODErate rent by a small genteel family. Address B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS—GRAND HOTEL DE L'ATHENEE—Old No. 15, Rue Scribe—Nos. 19 and 21. The Manager of the Hotel de l'Athénée, in calling the attention of the traveling public to the change of Nos. in Rue Scribe, takes this opportunity to offer his numerous guests his sincere thanks for their very liberal patronage given to his new establishment. Mr. Pollonais shall continue to deserve their confidence by his utmost care and excellent management of his hotel.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1. For paving New-street from Wall to Beaver with Nicholson pavement.
2. For paving Murray-street from Broadway to West-street with Nicholson pavement.
3. For paving Rector-street from Broadway to the Hudson River with Nicholson pavement.
4. For paving Exchange-place from Broad-street to Hanover-square with Nicholson pavement.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on
1. Both sides of New-street from Wall-street to Beaver, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
2. Both sides of Murray-street from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
3. Both sides of Rector-street from Broadway to the Hudson River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
4. Both sides of Exchange-place from Broadway to Hanover-square, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT.
OFFICE BOARD ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 6, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
LOTTA..........as..........FIRE FLY.
LOTTA..........as..........FIRE FLY.
LOTTA..........as..........FIRE FLY.
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC,
AND A
GREAT CAST,
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 18, AT 8.
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
TWO ORCHESTRAS—BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION.
PROGRAMME:
1. March of Victory..........Bilse
2. Introduction and Chorus, "Lohengrin"..........Wagner
3. Aria..........Maza
4. Waltz, "Telegramme"..........Strauss
5. Capriccio..........Hager
6. Ballad, "The Two Grenadiers"..........Schumann
7. Overture, "L'Etoile du Nord"..........Meyerbeer
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
8. March, "Gruss an Leipzig"..........Hamm
9. Capriccio brillante, "Jota Aragonesa"..........Glinka
10. Song, "The Wanderer"..........Feska
11. Polka, "Anvil"..........Parlow
12. Grand Fantasie, "Ernani"..........Verdi
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
13. March, "Festival"..........Hilbrecht
14. Overture, "Masaniello"..........Auber
15. Serenade, "Don Pasquale"..........Donizetti
16. Notturno, "Midsummer Night's Dream"..........Mendelssohn
17. Fantasie, "Grand Duchesse"..........Offenbach
18. Waltz, "Die ersten Curen"..........Strauss
19. Coronation March, "Prophet"..........Meyerbeer
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Private Boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

FERRERO'S APOLLO HALL
AND
LECTURE-ROOM,
BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTY-EIGHTH ST.,
FOR
BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, PUBLIC MEETINGS and DINNERS, DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, &c.
The above establishment is the largest in the United States—160 feet front on Twenty-eighth-st., and 220 feet on Broadway—will be fitted up in the most elegant style, with every convenience imaginable. Committees are invited to call and judge for themselves.
E. FERRERO, No. 1,193 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY respectable girls; one as professed cook in all its branches—soups, meats, poultry, game, creams, pastries, &c.; the other as first-class waitress in all its branches; is kind and obliging; best City reference; both would like to go to one family, in City or country. Call for two days at No. 31 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do the cooking of a small family; no objection to assist with the washing, and would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 207 East 29th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; has had a great deal of experience in sickness; can care for babies from their birth; has most unexceptionable City references. Can be seen until suited at No. 15 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent, civil woman, in a private family, as a first-class cook; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; has best of City reference. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands her business; has lived in the best of families in the City; no objection to private boarding-house or the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, young girls, houseworkers, &c.; City and country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a small private family as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as sick nurse or to take care of an invalid lady. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 42 West 32d-st.

WANTED—WASHING OF SOME FAMILY BY the month and a few gentlemen's washing; can have them done up in the best manner at 75c. a dozen. Call No. 332 East 24th-st., Mrs. BURNS, on back stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO WASHING for a few private gentlemen or go out by the day, by a respectable young woman. Call at No. 124 3d-av., near 14th-st., Mrs. McCANN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 445 West 41st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as seamstress and chambermaid; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; would go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 86 Charlton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as children's nurse, or as chambermaid. Apply at No. 183 2d-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and assist with washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 322 6th-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, without children, as gardener and general manager on a gentleman's place; is competent, trustworthy and temperate; four years' reference from his last employer; age, 31; is a good worker, willing and obliging; can drive, if required; wishes to hire to a good family. Address C. M. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for three days; the West preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a young, single man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, &c.; is an experienced driver and gardener; can milk and make himself useful; excellent references for several years. Address S. A., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; the best of City references given. Call at or address No. 26 2d-av., Room No. 3, rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or coachman by a single man; understands both businesses thoroughly; green-house, flowers and vegetables; good references. Address T. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant young man; can give City or country references; will be found willing and obliging. Address or call at No. 20 West 18th-st., for J. F.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a young single man, just from Europe; would make himself generally useful; fourteen years' good character from last employer. Address J. D., No. 305 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man, who is not afraid to work, as assistant book-keeper, time-keeper, or collector; best of reference and security. Address, for two days, W., Box 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; can take charge of a horse and cow; is a good milker; would take moderate wages. Address H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, with no family, as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; the best City references can be given. Address M. N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, or to drive a wagon; has good reference from last place. Can be seen in the hardware store, No. 183 Bowery; ask for Hughes.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man with good City and country reference; would like to go in the country. Call on or address J. C., No. 305 4th-av., near 23d-st., in harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant young man; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address S. E. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, gardener or farmer by a married man; has good City reference from last place. Call or address GEORGE McCORMACK, No. 639½ Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man who fully understands his business; best of City reference. Address M. C., for two days, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Address J. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a first-class single man, having the best of reference. Address J. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD CAPABILITIES, strict integrity, and much experience, wants a situation in either City or country; this State preferred; has mechanical tastes and is used to overseeing men; salary, $2,500 to $5,000. As to location of business, address COWING, JOHNSON & CO., No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

LAW COPYING DONE.—ADDRESS COPYist, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WELL RECOMMENDED SERvants immediately, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers, ironers, and houseworkers. Apply at CARPENTER'S Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED.—ALL FIRST-CLASS GIRLS AND women, old or young, can be suited immediately in the best gentlemen's families; American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French, &c., at BOOKHAM'S No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD AND RELIABLE BOOK-keeper (situation permanent) at moderate salary. Address Post Office Box No. 1,106, with references and salary expected.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Mr. G. L. Fox's Great Spectacular Pantomime,
HUMPTY — DUMPTY. H. D. is the delight of the Metropolis—the envy of the Provinces. Children are ecstatic over its wonders. Young men and pretty maidens grow charmed with its diversified attractions; and the old renew their childhood in the presence of its fairy marvels and infectious fun.
G. L. FOX in his great *rôle* of CLOWN.
The Great Dansuse, Mlle. SANGALLI.
THE WONDERFUL LIGHTNING DRILL.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ EVERY SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
BATEMAN'S OPERA TROUPE.
Fifth week of Mr. Bateman's unrivaled company.
IN THE LATEST AND GREATEST OF OFFENBACH'S
Parisian and New-York successes,
BARBE BLEUE.
The ever-familiar nursery story rendered doubly enchanting by the universal charm of
OFFENBACH'S MUSIC,
and by the great and unequaled combination of Artists, Chorus, Mise-en-scene, and
JARRETT AND PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE, converted into
THE MOST CHARMING OPERA,
THE MOST AMUSING COMEDY,
AND THE MOST IMPOSING SPECTACLE EVER WITNESSED IN AMERICA.
Seats secured at Niblo's and Schirmer's.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
FOUL PLAY.
F P
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L Y
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cents.
THE BEST PLAY AND BEST ACTING.
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT DRAMA,
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS.
SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE OF TRODDEN DOWN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
EXTRA WEEK. The great BUISLAY FAMILY, the BUTLER TROUPE. Great hit of the RED GNOME. New and wonderful feats. Songs, Dances, Drama.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE,
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
MINSTRELSY—OPERA—FARCE—BURLESQUE.
GREAT SUCCESS OF EUGENE'S SENSATION OPERA,
ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER.
The Tower Miserere Chorus—Moonlight Castle—Encored nightly by crowded and enthusiastic audiences.
DAN BRYANT as
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
Revival of the roaring, side-splitting farce,
THE LIVE INJIN.
BRYANT'S. BRYANT'S. BRYANT'S.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GYMNAST, LEOTARD, the originator of the Flying Trapeze, will shortly arrive here. He has acquired for himself a world-wide reputation by his astonishing feats performed in London, Paris, and other large cities of Europe, and is the originator of the Double and Treble Trapeze. He has had many imitators, but no equals. He will be accompanied by Mons. JEROME RAVEL, one of the celebrated brothers of that name, well known in this country.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
We shall keep up through the dull season of Summer a full assortment of
RIBBONS,
STRAW GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
CORSETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
THREAD, LLAMA, AND SHETLAND SHAWLS,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
MILLINERY GOODS.
At our usual low prices, and we sell nothing but first-class goods.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st.

AT JACKSON'S,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
SPECIAL BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION.
1 case BLACK PRINCESS CLOTH, $6 per dress; worth $10.
1 case BLACK IMPERIAL CLOTH, $5 per dress; worth $8.
1 case BLACK IMPERIAL, VERY FINE, $6 per dress; worth $9.
1 case BLACK CRAPE CLOTH, $6 and $7 per dress; worth $9 and $10.
1 case BLACK ALEXANDRA POPLIN, 62½c. and 75c. per yard; worth $1 and $1 12.
1 case BLACK ALPACAS, 62½c.; worth $1.
A LOT OF HEAVY ENGLISH CRAPE VAILS, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT, AT HALF PRICE.

FIFTEEN DAYS CLOSING SALE.
STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.
CALICOES, 10c.; DELAINES, 12½c.; GOOD BLACK ALPACA, 35c.
DRESS GOODS, 12½c.; BED TICK, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c.
REMNANTS, CLOTHS, SILKS, and DRESS GOODS.
BLACK SILK from $1 50 up to $2 50.
Four large MIRRORS, three CARPETS, two black walnut Cloak Racks, Cloak Shoulders and figures, four black walnut Doors with plate-glass.
OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth-st.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS.—NEW styles, Fall Styles now ready. Feathers, Flowers and Ribbons. Childrens' Hats. Mourning Bonnets. Please save this. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

MUSICAL.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ELEGANT Piano-fortes, agraffe treble, the finest and cheapest instrument in the City; two used short time at half price, by JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF GRAND, SQUARE and Upright Pianos, at bargains, for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS,
No. 8 Union-square.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, complete for Piano-forte Solo, 50 cents. Tenth thousand now on sale. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway. A new catalogue free

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR PRACtical Engineering will hold a regular meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at their room, No. 24 Cooper Institute Building. Those interested in science, as applied to practical affairs, are invited to attend.
JAMES A. WHITNEY, President.
J. B. LYMAN, Corresponding Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days, upon moderate terms. Consultations strictly confidential.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIAble remedy to restore you, call at once on Dr. FOLSOM, No. 545 Broadway. Relief certain; failure impossible; call and escape quackery.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. POWERS, NO. 191 Stanton-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause may be, with or without medicine; circular free.

LADIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ASsistance, should consult DR. ALLEN, No. 42 St. Mark's-place, a regular, successful practitioner. Elegant rooms for nursing. Consultations from 9 to 5.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages free of charge.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND eye glasses at No. 160 William-st., near Beekman-st.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK AND CITY OF BOSTON.

The steamships *New-York* from Bremen Aug. 1, and Southampton Aug. 4, and *City of Boston* from Liverpool Aug. 5, and Queenstown Aug. 6, arrived at this port yesterday with four days later news than was at hand by the *Russia*.

A great fire had occurred Aug. 2 at the Friars Goose Chemical Works, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The loss was estimated at £70,000.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburg, will start in October next on a cruise in Her Majesty's ship *Galatea*, round the world. The following is the route decided upon: Starting from Plymouth, the Duke will proceed to Madeira, Fayal, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Bombay, Trincomalee (Ceylon,) Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Manilla, Yokohama (Japan,) down to Sydney and New-Zealand, then to Honolulu, and the beautiful South Sea Islands, Valparaiso, Lima, St. Blas, Magalhaen, San Francisco and Vancouver's Island, and so returning home. This trip is expected to last one year and ten months.

The death is announced of Field-Marshal Sir Edward Blakeney, G. C. B. and G. C. H., Governor of Chelsea Hospital. The late veteran Field-Marshal was the fourth son of Col. Blakeney, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who represented Athenry in the Irish House of Commons. He was born in the early part of 1778, and had consequently reached the age of ninety. The aged Field-Marshal commenced his professional career as cornet in the Eighth Light Dragoons in February, 1794, and in December of that year he obtained his company. The deceased saw a great deal of service.

The movements of Gen. Prim were lately a subject of much discussion and many erroneous reports. The General had really just left London, but only for Paris and Vichy, having received permission from the French Government to drink the waters at the latter place for the benefit of his health.

The Paris correspondent of the *Journal de Genève* says that a rumor prevails in certain circles that M. Louis Blanc has decided upon returning to France for the general elections, but that the report is at least premature, although steps have been taken with a view to induce M. Louis Blanc to make his reappearance in the political world.

The Emperor of the French, as a mark of the high personal esteem and admiration of the character and public principles of the late Mr. Cobden, had forwarded the handsome contribution of 1,000 francs to Mr. Charles Greene, honorable Secretary to the Committee for erecting a memorial to that distinguished statesman at Camden Town.

The Paris *Opinion Nationale* says that Duke Alexis of Russia, now *en route* for the United States, has been charged with bringing the American and Russian Governments into closer relations.

There had been a duel between the famous M. Jecker and a Paris journalist, M. Odysse Barot. Annoyed at some remarks from the pen of the latter, which appeared a few days since in the *Liberté*, M. Jecker resorted to the pistol for satisfaction in the usual continental fashion. The combatants met in the forest of Soigne, Belgium, and duly exchanged shots. M. Barot was hit, but the ball fortunately glanced off upon a button and entered his waistcoat pocket. Though somewhat suffering, he was soon able to return to Paris.

Baron de Malaret, French Minister at Florence, signed on July 30, with the Minister of Finance in Italy, the final protocol relative to the partition of the Roman debt.

Cardinal Antonelli has replied to Baron de Beust's dispatch relative to the confessional laws, by a simple acknowledgment of its reception.

The treaty of commerce between the Papal States and the Swiss Confederation has been published. It bears date July 16, and takes effect from Aug. 1. By this treaty Switzerland is placed upon the same footing as the most favored nation. Six cardinals will be appointed at the Consistory to be held next month. The prelates designated are Mgri. Merode, Chigi, Talbot, Randi, Ferrari and Sagretti. All the vacancies in the Sacred College will be filled up prior to the assembly of the Œcumenical Council. A brother of Cardinal Antonelli has been dispatched on a confidential mission to Germany.

The Governor of Cadiz telegraphed to Madrid Aug. 1, that he feared the outbreak of insurrectionary movements in different parts of that province. He added that he had taken ample precautions, and had dispatched large bodies of the Civic Guard into the threatened districts. It was stated that a manifesto would shortly appear from the veteran Carlist leader, Gen. Cabrera, proposing to place the eldest son of Don Juan upon the throne of Spain.

The Duchess de Tetuan, widow of Marshal O'Donnell, is seriously ill at Madrid.

The English Ambassador to Constantinople has signed the protocol by which Englishmen will be authorised to hold landed property in Turkey. The Austrian Ambassador has adopted a similar course, in which, however, the representatives of Russia, Italy and the United States still refuse to concur.

Before leaving for Kissingen the Emperor Alexander, of Russia, signed a ukase abolishing, in a great measure, obligatory military service, by authorizing the men who are to serve in the army to procure substitutes on paying to the treasury a sum to be fixed at every recruiting. For 1869 that sum has been fixed at 570 roubles. The ukase will be in force for five years. The newspapers also publish an Imperial ukase abolishing the restrictions against the settlement of Russians in Poland, and granting every facility to those who should wish to settle in any of "the ten Governments forming the country of the Vistula." The same ukase grants similar facilities to Poles wishing to settle in Russia. Another ukase provisionally gives to the Home Minister the power of authorizing or prohibiting the sale of newspapers in the public streets or shops.

"Russia," says the *Indépendance Belge*, "seems to be following the example which England has given in the Abyssinian Expedition. After having vanquished the Emir of Bokhara and occupied the cities of the Khanat, the Russian Government has preferred leaving the Sovereign of that country in possession of his territories, imposing on him, however, conditions which provide for the security of the frontier, the freedom of commercial transactions and the political prestige of Russia in Central Asia."

CHINA AND EUROPE.

British Relations with the Celestial Empire Endangered—Perilous Commercial Policy of England—What Mr. Burlingame's Mission may Mean.

From the London Star, Aug. 3.

Some months ago we pointed out *a serious danger that begins to threaten us in our relations with the Chinese Empire.* We then directed attention to the extraordinary claims put forward in a petition presented by the Shanghae Chamber of Commerce to Sir Rutherford Alcock, urging the necessity of a revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, concluded ten years ago with the Emperor of China. We were right, as it now appears, in the conjectures we then entertained of the dangerous courses into which it would be attempted to lead this country. The commercial spirit which in Europe serves as a material guarantee of peace, has proved in the East an *incentive to ever-renewed wars.* In India, more than a century ago, the grasping ambition of our merchants made the East India Company a conquering power, and the history of India in its successive stages has been repeated in China and Japan. In the former Empire, especially, we have initiated that policy of aggression before which, in the last century, the native monarchies of Hindustan crumbled away. No sooner have our merchants obtained one concession than they clamor for others, and invoke to aid their self-seeking ambition the military strength of England. That this should be so seems to most persons impossible and absurd; yet here lies the very danger. It is only because people will not accept for an instant the possibility of our being forced into another Chinese war to suit the convenience of some not over-scrupulous traders at Shanghae, that the mischief is possible at all. Yet there is one unfailing sign which tells us that the aggressive spirit is contemplating new inroads upon the isolation of Chinese society. The *Times* has begun to sound the war-note. Its correspondence from Shanghae, published on Thursday last, opened up the question of the right of England to thrust her commerce forcibly on the Chinese; and this was followed on Saturday by a leading article which enforced, with moderation and suppressed eagerness, the policy of compelling the statesmen of China to become free traders all at once, and to open their arms to the commerce of the West as it is represented by the delicate and scrupulous traders of Shanghae and Canton.

As for the arguments by which it is attempted to establish the moral right of England to force open the gates of the Chinese Empire in the interests of British commerce, they are such, of course, as would not be tolerated for an instant by any intelligent persons, if it were contemplated to put them into practice in the case of any civilized, or, what is more to the purpose, any strong nation. The drift of the reasoning which the aggressive party use is simply this—that, as the exclusive policy of the Chinese is a bad thing for themselves, as well as injurious to our trade, we are, therefore, doing the Chinese a service when we force them to abandon their restrictions and jealousies, and to admit Europeans to what the *Times* insists upon as the essentials of peace with China, "the right to travel, to reside, and to pursue whatever industry they may think proper." We impugn the theory altogether. No State has a right to demand from a coequal and independent State such privileges as those. If they are granted by France to Englishmen, or by Russia to Germany, they are granted, not as matters of right, but as of free grace. How then can we set up a different international code for the East from that which we accept in the West? If Russia were to exclude all foreigners to-morrow, as she has done before, from those so-called rights of free travel, free residence and free trade, we could only grumble and remonstrate. We dare not make the concession of these rights a matter of peace and war. Setting aside comparisons of strength altogether—though, if China were as strong as Russia, we fancy the petitioners at Shanghae would be very small indeed—the indecency of insisting as a matter of right on these concession would not be endured by the common sense and the public opinion of Europe. Now, we protest against an immoral design to mete out a different measure of international justice to the Chinese from that which we think it right to be contented with in Europe. If our merchants could have their way, no doubt they would be as eager to force their trade upon Russia as upon China; but they see the futility of the former enterprise, and are only tempted to swerve from the policy of peaceful progress by the apparent facility of the latter. Yet this facility may perhaps be overrated. *The mission of Mr. Burlingame may mean that the United States are unwilling to see English conquest advance further in an Eastern direction;* and if this be so, we ought to take care lest the threats by which we think to cow Pekin should *imbroil us at Washington.* Or, putting this danger aside, it may be asked whether the English nation, already overweighted with the burden of the Indian Empire, is prepared to undertake responsibilities yet more tremendous—to conquer, to organise and to govern another Hindostan, and to draw upon the failing military resources of the kingdom for another army of occupation. *We cannot believe that England is prepared for this,* yet no one who has read the history of British India can doubt that, if we commence in China a commercial propagandism, if we are forced thus into destroying the existing social system and the Government, we must conquer what we have ruined and build up in the face of vast difficulties what we have *rashly and greedily destroyed.*

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

The Approaching Parliamentary Elections—Cheerful Prospects of the Liberals—The Imperial Policy.

From the London Times, Aug. 3.

It is impossible not to perceive that the Imperial Government of France *looks forward with as much uneasiness as our own to the forthcoming Parliamentary elections,* though, happily, for very different reasons. There is, as we believe, much ground for regret that the Emperor Napoleon should be anxious to identify his policy with his dynasty—that he should obstinately insist on confounding what, by the nature of things, must needs be perpetually changeable with that which he naturally wishes to be, and which ought in reality to be, absolutely immutable. To whatever causes the votes of 1848 and 1851 may have been owing, they ought to be looked upon as irrevocable. The Imperial Government derogates from its dignity when it allows itself any allusion to what are called the "Old Parties." Republicanism, Bourbonism and Orleanism cannot be directly or indirectly recognized; they cannot be looked upon as lawful opposition; they should never be addressed or mentioned as such. The Oriflamme or the Red Flag could only be brought back into France by a violent revolution, and a revolutionist, till he is successful, must always be dealt with as a public enemy. The Emperor Napoleon, however, cannot overlook the fact that not only do anti-Imperialist parties actually exist, but that, so long as they keep within the law, they have a right to exist; that, so long as they accept the Empire as an accomplished fact, they are entitled to oppose Imperialism by all the means which its own institutions place at their disposal; that opposition to the Imperial Government may not only be perfectly consistent with allegiance to the Empire, but may also be the *best and only means of providing for the Empire's safety.*

It is evident that there is at this present moment some exaggeration as to the alleged hopes of both parties; that the Government is, perhaps, less confident of success, and *the Opposition less apprehensive of defeat than at any of the former elections.* The Emperor's allusion to the possibility of his being cut off by some tragic catastrophe in the midst of his useful career, and the hints thrown out by the semi-official Press respecting some dark designs of revolutionary parties, can have no other purpose than that of impressing the French masses with the necessity of their once more rallying round "the 'Saviour of Society,'" and extending their suffrage to any measure which the interests of public security may still render advisable. The intention of conjuring up the Red Spectre with a view to justify either preventive or repressive measures is, indeed, too obvious. So long as clandestine publications full of ultra-revolutionary sentiments contrive to reach the editors of the *Pays* and the *Constitutionnel*, it is idle to talk of the "Crowning of the Edifice." It is hard to say what ground there may be for the rumor that the Imperial Government contemplated a little *coup d'état* in the shape of an arbitrary modification of the Electoral law; but there can be no doubt that the so-called "authorities" are prepared to take a more active share than they ever did in the impending elections on the ground that "the Government is a party in the State, and that it is its right, no less than its duty, to fight its own battles by all the weapons that power places in its hands, and with as thorough and uncompromising an energy as may be displayed by any other party." Surely there is some confusion of language in all this. Whatever may be said of the Imperial Government, the Emperor himself takes good care to place himself above all parties. So long as his presence at the head of affairs answers any of the designs of Providence, his life, he says, is sure to be spared; and were he even to fall, the French people would not fail, in the interest of public order, to perpetuate the Sovereign Power in his family. The Imperial Dynasty is, therefore, placed above discussion, and the only question is whether or not popular elections or Parliamentary discussions are to be allowed to influence fairly the Imperial policy. There would be little objection to letting the Administration canvass for the Imperial Government, if they did not too pointedly affect to canvass for the Emperor. The Emperor cannot keep a Cabinet and be his own Minister without declaring the Constitution a pretence, and giving his Government that personal character which deprives the Opposition of all legal utterance, leaves it no room for discrimination between the Sovereign and his rule, and *justifies it in any length of violent hostility against both.*

THE SERVIAN TRAGEDY.

Closing Scene—Execution of the Conspirators—Calmness of the Condemned Men.

Belgrade (July 18) Reuter's Correspondence.

The conclusion of the trial of the assassins of Prince Michael has been speedily followed by the execution of the condemned. Sentence was pronounced yesterday, and this morning at 6 o'clock the prisoners were executed. With the exception of Josh Jeremiah, who was sentence to five years' imprisonment, and against whom no proof of complicity in the assassination was discovered at the trial, all the other accused persons who had been arrested, to the number of fourteen, were condemned to death. Prince Alexander Karageorgewich and his secretary, Triscovich, and Philipp Stankovich, who had not been captured, were sentenced in default to twenty years' imprisonment.

At 5:30 the condemned man left the fortress and proceeded to the place of execution, which was in a valley about two miles from the town, on the shore of the Danube. In order to avoid a large crowd a report had been circulated that the execution would take place in the evening at 6 o'clock, whereas it was in the morning that the actual tragedy occurred. Nevertheless, even at that early hour an immense number of persons were assembled, who occupied the heights surrounding "The Black Valley," as the place of execution is called. In the valley itself a long freshly-dug trench was to be seen, along the edge of which fourteen posts were erected. A large body of troops, who were present, kept the crowd at a distance, and formed square along the bank of the Danube. Precisely at 6 o'clock seven closed carriages arrived from the fortress of Belgrade, out of which the condemned men stepped, and were conducted by the gendarmes in front of the posts. They were not ironed, and all of them preserved a serene, almost cheerful demeanor. The sentence of the court was first read out to them, during which the prisoners smoked. At the conclusion of the reading Costa Radovanowitsch and his two brothers begged permission to be allowed to approach their brother Paul. This being granted, the three brothers advanced to him and kissed his hand, he responding to this act of affection by a fervent kiss upon the lips and forehead of each of them.

Then commenced the pinioning of the condemned. Their eyes were bandaged, and their hands bound behind their backs, while they were fastened to the posts by ropes round their necks. They stood in the following order: 1, Petkowitsch; 2, Vilotigewitch; 3, Atankowitsch; 4, Jekowitsch; 5, Petrowitsch; 6, Maritsch; 7, Ljubonier Radovanowitsch; 8, Gjoko Georg Radovanowitsch; 9, Gadjitsch; 10, Sima Nenadowitsch; 11, Regitsch; 12, Paul Radovanowitsch; 13, Costa Radovanowitsch; 14, Svetozar Nenadowitsch with their faces to the west. Four gendarmes then advanced with breech-loaders to within six paces of the posts, and fired upon the first prisoner in the row, (Petkowitsch,) who died instantly. The body was then detached from the post and laid in the trench, and the same course of procedure was pursued toward all the rest, who were each shot seperately. At the execution of Nenadowitsch a sad catastrophe happened. One of the bullets aimed at the condemned struck the post to which he was fastened, and, glancing off, entered the eye of an officer—Lieut. Basil Miatowitsch, who was commanding a company of soldiers on the ground, killing him instantly.

The extraordinary calmness with which the condemned men met their fate has been a matter of general remark. Sima Nenadowitsch continued smoking even after his neighbor was dead. Within a quarter of an hour the tragedy was over, and the bodies laid in the trench, which was at once filled up and leveled with the earth.

A STRANGE, SAD STORY.

Additional Facts in the History of Mrs. Woodruff, of Illinois.

About a week since we printed from a Chicago paper an account of the strange history of Mrs. Fannie Maria Woodruff, of Aurora, Ill., whose body had been found the day previous in Lake Michigan, where she had thrown herself on the night of the 1st of January last. The *Weekly Aurora* of Tuesday last gives some additional interesting facts and circumstances belonging to the history of the woman. The editor, who is a strong personal friend of Mr Woodruff, the bereaved husband, speaks of the latter as a gifted gentleman, endowed with many amiable qualities, and great sympathy is felt for him in Aurora, where he resides. It speaks further of the case as follows;

"Some years ago a brother of Martin Woodruff (the subject of this notice) married a Miss Washburne, whose father resided at Cortland, in this county. Mr. Washburne was then a widower, and had four children. A short time after this he married again; but some disagreement taking place between the step-mother and children, Fanny Marie, the youngest, left home and came to live with her sister in Aurora. Thus Martin Woodruff became acquainted with her. After a year or two Miss Fannie returned to her father's in Cortland. There she became acquainted with a young man to whom she was married some five years since, but, from want of fidelity to her, a separation took place shortly afterward, and a divorce was subsequently granted.

For the last two years Miss Washburne resided in Chicago, where she enjoyed the love and esteem of all who knew her. She was at this time about twenty-two years of age, and very prepossessing. During her visits to Cortland she had become acquainted with a man named Joslyn—A sort of woman worshipper and woman murderer—who proposed marriage to her and was accepted, but afterward broke his engagement. This disappointment was taken so deeply to heart by the young lady that her reason appears to have been affected. Moreover, the knowledge of such fact was carefully concealed from her future husband before marriage, and she gave him every assurance of the most ardent and undivided affection. Since the termination of this last sad occurrence it turns out that about a year ago, and previous to her acquaintance with Joslyn, she attempted to destroy herself by the use of laudanum, but failed; and the only reason of her failure in the second attempt was because the druggist gave her a spurious article. Indeed she has attempted to destroy herself on several occasions. Mr. Woodruff, who had known her for years, after due form of courtship was married to Fannie Marie Washburne on the 26th of December last, at the residence of Mrs. Morris, on South Water-street, Chicago, and the same evening started for Aurora. They, however, arrived at the depot too late to take the first train, and came out on the night passenger, arriving here at one o'clock the next morning. Repairing immediately to their residence on Claim-street, the new married couple retired to rest about 1:30. A half an hour later the husband was awakened from a drowse by his wife getting quietly out of bed and going as he supposed to the washstand for a drink of water. In a moment she returned, and the husband knew no more until awakened in the morning by his wife, who turned her face toward him with a smile and said "I have taken twenty cents' worth of laudanum." Springing from the bed the affrightened husband discovered an empty phial lying upon the stand labelled 'laudanum,' which verified the truth of her declaration. The neighbors were aroused, a doctor called, antidotes given, and the attempted self-destroyer was spared from momentary death. But a strangeness was observed in her actions which clearly denoted that her reason was affected, and accordingly the greatest watchfulness and care was from that time exercised over her. During a week of terrible anxiety and anguish, the devoted husband never left her presence. He nursed her with the tender care that the mother guards her infant.

At the end of six days, finding that no mental improvement had been made, after consulting his friends the husband decided to take his wife to Chicago, and accordingly arrived, on New Year's evening, at the house of her old friend, Mrs. Morris. Before entering, however, she exacted the promise from him that he would not reveal to Mrs. Morris what had happened; but as the accommodations of the house were so extremely limited (Mrs. Morris was only occupying the premises temporarily and was preparing to move) that it became necessary for him to take lodgings elsewhere. In order to put Mrs. Morris upon her guard he repaired to the Briggs House, where he hastily penned a note and dispatched it to her. The messenger has since stated that in running down stairs he saw a lady, probably Mrs. Woodruff, pass up the street. Mr. Woodruff, after the return of the messenger, went to a relative on the West Side, and was shocked on his return the next morning to learn that his beloved one had fled. It is needless to relate that the grief-stricken husband has since searched everywhere for his lost one, and we must now come to the most painful portion of the story by relating that the body of the unfortunate woman was last Thursday discovered in Lake Michigan; that it was identified by a ring and pin she wore; that the bereaved husband was sent for and an inquest held, and that all that is left of the once beautiful and beloved now lies quietly reposing in Graceland Cemetery, on the banks of Lake Michigan."

Veto by the Governor of Florida.

Gov. Reed, of Florida, vetoed several bills which were left in his hands at the adjournment of the Legislature. By the terms of the State Constitution these vetoes are filed in the office of the Secretary of State, to be presented at the next session of the Legislature. Among them is the following:

State of Florida, Executive Office, Tallahassee, Aug. 8, 1868.

Hon. W. W. Moore, Speaker of the Assembly:

Sir: I herewith return, without my signature, the bill originating in the Assembly, entitled "An Act for the protection of the citizens of Florida traveling on public conveyances."

The act is unnecessary to the protection of any class of persons in their legal rights, as the Constitution of the State secures to all citizens, irrespective of color, equal rights. It is crude and imperfect, and its effects would in my judgment be pernicious and contrary to the purpose expressed in the title. In attempting to secure the rights of one class, the bill affords facilities for infringing the rights of others.

Common carriers must have the power to defend themselves against intrusion of drunken or dissolute persons, of whatever race or color, and to regulate their affairs so as to secure the highest comfort and safety of passengers; while at the same time they should not have, and cannot have under the Constitution, the power to deny any privileges or rights on account of race, color or previous condition.

Very respectfully, &c.,
Harrison Reid, Governor.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Democratic Banner Raising in the Eleventh Ward.

Last evening the unterrified and unwashed of the Eleventh Ward, to the number of about 4,000—many of whom were women and half-grown boys and girls—assembled in Avenue C, in the vicinity of Seventh-street, to witness the raising of a Seymour and Blair banner. Nearly all the houses in the immediate neighborhood were illuminated and gaily decked with flags, while from many windows were suspended brilliant tri-colored paper lanterns, by the light of which the spectator was enabled to get a fair view of the Democracy of that over-crowded and filthy locality. Lanterns were also strung upon cords which extended from Seventh and Sixth streets, obliquely, to the centre of the Avenue Block, where a great wooden platform had been erected for the use of speakers.

The banner having been unfurled and raised to its place, amid the wildest demonstrations of applause from the crowd, an attempt to organize the multitude was then made. It had only been commenced, however, and the assemblage were closing up in their efforts to get near the stand, when a tremendous crash was heard, which was afterward found to have been caused by the sudden utter wreck of the rotten platform upon which the leaders of the rabble had been standing. This unlooked-for, but (by some regarded) very portentous occurrence, caused some confusion for a short time, but order was eventually restored, and the meeting was again organized—the speakers removing to the front balcony of a friendly house near-by.

Mr. Harvey C. Caulkins presided, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Chas. E. Loew, A. S. Sullivan, Gover, Thompson, and Hon. A. J. Rogers, Creamer, Pinney, and others. The speeches of these gentlemen were all of the usual order, the stereotyped forms always used on political occasions to excite the favor and applause of the Metropolitan Democracy. The "niggers," the rich bondholders, the Radical Congress, Republican leaders and followers, the "slaughterer of the flower of our young manhood," and almost every other subject, directly or remotely, and sometimes not at all, related to the history or policy of the other side—were introduced to notice repeatedly, and as often were they received with shouts of derisive laughter, deep groanings, hootings, and other indications of displeasure. On the other hand, the mere mention of Seymour's or Blair's name, or even the most distant allusion to their claims upon such an audience for its hearty support, were sufficient to excite the whole crowd to the most terrific cheers and "tigers," which were only to be drowned by the music of an immense brass band, assisted ably by great bass drums, upon which muscular Teutons pounded vigorously.

This state of things continued until a late hour—indeed, until the lanterns had all either burned up or out—the speakers become entirely oblivious to things earthly by reason of a superfluity of things spirit-ual, and the members of the great throng had shouted themselves hoarse. Then, when this grand culmination of events had been reached, and not until then, did the crowd disperse—those who were able to do so without assistance, going to their homes, and others, not so fortunate, being taken there or elsewhere. The name of Hon. John T. Hoffman, for Governor, will be appended to the banner to-day.

The French Grant and Colfax Club.

A meeting of the French Grant and Colfax Club took place at the Republican Headquarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening, the Vice-President, Mr. R. de Thomas, occupying the chair. All the speeches were made in the French language. The officers of the Club, in addition to the Vice-President, as above mentioned, are Gustave Jurdon, President; C. Bourdon, Second Vice-President; Tordados and St. Clair, Secretaries, and Latour, Treasurer. In assuming the chair, the Vice-President made a speech in which he extolled the merits of the Republican candidates, and denounced the claims put forward by the candidates of the National Democratic Convention. In the course of the evening a delegaton from Newark, N. J., arrived, and were received with cheers by those already within the hall. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That all French, Swiss, Belgians, Canadians and others, residing in this City and State, are cordially invited to join this Club and coöperate with us in our endeavors to restore peace, prosperity and happiness to the land of our adoption.

Resolved, That our national debt is a just debt, incurred to save the country, that our national creditors must be paid in gold, as the debt was contracted in gold.

Resolved, That we will exert our utmost endeavors to [illegible] election of Grant and Colfax, the only two men capable, in our estimation, of preserving the peace and happiness of the country.

After some further remarks by those present, the meeting adjourned.

The Eighth Assembly District Guards, Joseph Bayot commanding, and the Boys in Blue of the same district, under Capt. Frank Roselander, while passing through Canal-street, near Broadway, *en route* to Twenty-second-street, were attacked by great crowds of boys, urged on by men, and were stoned almost continuously until their arrival at headquarters. Several attempts at defence were made by the assailed company, but they were found to be useless, the attacking party being very strong. Several of the Grant men were struck upon the heads by flying bricks or paving-stones, and four of them were seriously injured and removed to their homes. Appeals for aid, it is said, were repeatedly made to Police officers on the west side of Broadway, but in no instance was it afforded—either because they did not care, or else dare, to interfere.

First Ward Grant and Colfax Club.

This Club has placed in front of their headquarters, No. 8 Broadway, a very handsome transparency with the names of the Republican candidates upon it, and to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, they propose to raise a banner extending from street to street, on which occasion some good speakers will be present. All friendly to the cause are invited to be there.

Ninth District Republican Association.

A meeting of this Association was held at Lebanon Hall last evening. Dr. Kirby presiding. A large number of new members were enrolled. No public business was transacted.

Grant and Colfax Club.

The Colored Young Men's Grant and Colfax Club met last night at Cottage-place, Bleecker-street. The President addressed the Club on the importance of organization and coöperation. Several new members were admitted. The Club is increasing in numbers.

The Boys in Blue.

The Ninth Assembly District Boys in Blue will hold a mass meeting in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax, at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square, this evening. Gen. Cochrane, Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, Major Z. K. Pangborn and others will address the meeting. There will be music by Holwell's Washington Band.

Baker Council No. 11, U. L. A.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Baker Council No. 11, U. L. A., was held last evening at their rooms, No. 327 Bowery, F. M. Patterson in the chair. There were a number of new members initiated. Several members reported encouraging signs of the progress of the Republican cause in the City, giving assurances of action that must result in a decreased Democratic majority. A resolution was passed pledging support and sympathy to the Ladies' Union Relief Association, and calling on the other Councils of the City for the same action.

Westchester County Politics.

A Seymour and Blair campaign club has been organized at Yonkers, and the following persons elected officers, viz.: John C. Donohue, President; Michael Tansey, Thomas Coyle and Frederick Rae, Vice-Presidents; Casper C. Childs, Jr., Recording Secretary, and Ralph J. Bush, Treasurer.

The Democrats of the Tenth Congressional District, especially in Westchester County, are very busy cooking matters for the ensuing political contest. The principal interest manifested is in regard to Congressional honors, for which there are a host of aspirants. The most prominent of those gentlemen whose names have been mentioned are Warren Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel; N. Potter, of New-Rochelle; Hon. Wm. Radford, of Yonkers; Hon. John B. Haskin, of West Farms; also Hon. A. B. Conger and Mr. Suffern, of Rockland County.

Brooklyn Politics.

Seymour and Blair meetings were last evening held in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, Brooklyn, E. D., and were largely attended. In the Thirteenth Ward it was resolved to establish a new Democratic newspaper and build a wigwam, after which the meeting was addressed by Hon. Edmund Driggs.

In the Fourteenth Ward a large audience of Democrats assembled in the Club-house in North Second-street. Wm. Stacy Barton presided. Assemblyman John C. Jacobs addressed the meeting, and his remarks were received with enthusiasm.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. MUTUAL.

The most exciting game of the season was played at the Union Grounds yesterday between the Atlantic and Mutual Clubs, in presence of a vast crowd outside and inside the inclosure, who viewed it from housetops, windows and embankments, and numbering at least fifteen thousand persons.

The scene of excitement in the ninth inning was one to be remembered. The Mutuals made a grand rally, in which Pike cleaned the bases a second time during the game, (fairly earning one-half the entire scores of his Club,) and Swandell followed by another splendid hit, bringing the score nearly up to a tie, but, alas, a splendid catch of Chapman's put Flanly out and left the Mutuals one run behind.

ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.
Pearce, s. s.	2	0	McMahon, r. f.	3	1
Smith, 2d b.	5	0	Dockney, c.	1	2
Start, 1st b.	3	3	Wolters, p.	2	2
Chapman, l. f.	2	3	Pike, l. f.	2	2
Crane, c. f.	3	1	Galvin, 1st b.	3	1
Mills, c.	3	2	Shreve, 3d b.	4	1
Ferguson, 3d b.	1	3	Devyr, s. s.	5	0
Zeittlein, p.	4	0	Swandell, c. f.	4	0
McDonald, r. f.	4	0	Flanly, 2d b.	3	2
Totals	27	12	Totals	27	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	0	4	0	4	2	0	1	1	0	—12
Mutual	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5	—11

FIELDING SCORE.

Home Runs—Pike, 1; Ferguson, 1; Mills, 1.
Left on Bases—Mutual, 5; Atlantic, 5.
Fly-catches—Atlantic, 10; Mutual, 11.
Foul-bound Catches—Atlantic, 2; Mutual, 4.
Struck Out—Mutual, 1; Atlantic, 1.
Double Plays—Mutual, Zeittlein out at second by Devyr, assisted by Flanly, passed to first, putting out McDonald—Crane by Flanly at second, assisted by Devyr, passed to first, putting out Mills.
Umpire—Mr. Walker, of the Active Club, of New-York.
Scorers—Messrs. Coit and Monk.
Time of Game—Two hours.

To-day the Mohawk and Eckford play at the Union Grounds, and Knickerbocker and Excelsior at the Capitoline Grounds.

The following is the score of a game played Aug. 14, at Brooklyn, between the Arsenal Base Ball Club, of New-York City, and the Atlantic Base Ball Club Jr., of Brooklyn, L. I.:

ARSENAL.	O.	R.	ATLANTIC.	O.	R.
True, c.	0	8	Horringan, p.	2	1
Bryan, l. f.	2	7	Horn, c.	0	1
Wadsworth, c. f.	3	6	Galaway, l. f.	3	1
Geiger, 1st b.	3	6	Foster, r. f.	1	1
Mathews, 2d b.	3	6	Irish, 3d b.	1	1
Domity, s. s.	0	8	Valentine, c. f.	2	0
Giles, 3d b.	0	7	Feeney, 2d b.	3	0
Burt, r. f.	4	4	Hoy, s. s.	1	1
Lewis, p.	0	8	Dermoidy, 1st b.	1	1
Totals	15	60	Totals	15	7

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	
Arsenal	10	13	8	17	12	—60
Atlantic	4	2	0	0	1	—7

Umpire—Mr. James Keenan, of the Central Base Ball Club of New-York City.
Scorers—Messrs. Smith and Johnson.
Time of Game—Two hours.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Robbery at Long Branch.—Mr. A. V. Stout, who is stopping at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, arose, on the morning of the 15th inst., to find that his room had been entered by a thief, who stole a lady's gold watch, several sets of jewelry, valued, altogether at $5,000, and also two pocketbooks containing $225 in money and two checks for $100 each. The thief is supposed to be a man about forty years of age, five feet eight inches in height, with a short beard, slightly redish, and a sunburned countenance. On the previous evening the room adjoining that of Mr. Stout was robbed of jewelry and money to the amount of $515. A reward of $250 is offered by Mr. Stout for the recovery of his property.

Fire in Eighty-fourth Street.—At 8 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the Oil Stone Works of Sampson Chase, in Eighty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, caused by a stone falling on a fluid lamp. The loss on the building and stock is about $5,000, on which there is no insurance. The house adjoining the works, owned by Judge Kelly, and occupied by his brother and mother, was damaged about $2,000, and is fully insured. The loss on furniture is $1,500, and on this loss there is no insurance.

Life in Italy.—Rev. Antonio Arrighi, lately converted from Popery and formerly a drummer boy in the army of Garibaldi, will deliver a free lecture on the above subject at the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church, Norfolk-street, near Grand, this (Tuesday) evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Cartmen's Protective Union.—The Cartmen's Protective Union, at their meeting last evening, at No. 258 Bleecker-street, elected the following officers: President, A. L. Brown; Vice-President, James King; Secretary John F. Essler; Treasurer, William Anderson.

Soiree Dansante.—The Cercle Français de [illegible] French residents of this City, will hold a *soirée dansante*, at Lion Park, corner of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Eighth-avenue, this evening. The preparations made for the affair indicate that it will be extremely enjoyable.

Stabbing Affray.—At 12:30 o'clock this morning an affray occurred between —— Waserman, who resides at No. 201 Elm-street, and Herman Fischer, in which the former was stabbed in the right side. Fischer at once fled and evaded arrest. The injured man, whose wound is serious, was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Sudden Death.—Last evening, Margaret Nessel, 34 years of age, died suddenly at No. 433 Fifth-street. The Coroner was notified.

Trial of a Steam Fire Engine.—The new steamer built for Northern Liberties Fire Company No. 5, of the Eastern District Department, will be tried this afternoon in Second-street, E. D.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Monday, Aug. 17—11:15 A. M.

The following are the opening prices made at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consols for money	94⅛
Consols for account	94⅛
Erie Shares	34
United States Five-twenties	71¼
Illinois Central	91½

At Frankfort United States Five-twenties (old) opened at 74¾.

Liverpool, Monday, Aug. 17—11:15 A. M.

Cotton—The market opens very active, with a probable day's sale of at least 20,000 bales. The quotations are unchanged, viz.:

Middling Uplands	10¼d.
Middling Orleans	10½d.

Breadstuffs—Corn, 35s. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat 12s. 8d. ℔ cental for California White and 11s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Flour, 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western State, (American.) Peas, 47s. ℔ 504 lbs.

Provisions—Beef, 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 75s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 60s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 50s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Naval Stores—Resin, 5s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 13s. 6d. for pale. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

London, Monday, Aug. 17—11:15 A. M.

Sugar is dull at 36s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard, duty paid. Tallow is dull and has declined 3d. since the last report. St. Petersburgh Y. C., 45s. ℔ cwt. Petroleum is firmer and higher. Spirits, 1s. ℔ gallon; Standard White, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon. Cloverseed, 53s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Oils quiet at £89 ℔ ton for Sperm and £36 for Whale. Linseed Oil in common casks have declined to £31; Calcutta Linseed has declined 1s., and is now quoted at 63s. Linseed Cakes are firmer and higher; thin oblong for feeding, £12 5s. ℔ ton.

London, Monday, Aug. 17—1:20 P. M.

Erie Shares are a shade firmer, and are now quoted at 34¼. Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 39¼.

Liverpool, Monday, Aug. 17—1:20 P. M.

Cotton—The market is buoyant and prices of American descriptions have advanced fully ⅛d. since the opening. The estimated sales of the day are 20,000 bales. The following are the quotations furnished by the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association at this hour:

Middling Uplands	10⅝d.
Middling Orleans	10⅞d.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and prices are without material alteration.

Provisions—Lard has declined 3d., and is firm at 66s. Pork dull at previous prices. Bacon has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 51s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

London, Monday, Aug. 17—1:20 P. M.

Sugar is heavy and tends downward, though prices are quotably unaltered. Sperm Oil has advanced to £90 ℔ ton.

London, Monday, Aug. 17—5 P. M.

The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to day:

Consols for money	94
Consols for account	94⅛
United States Five-twenties	71⅞
Atlantic and Great Western	39
Erie Railway Shares	34¼
Illinois Centrals	91½

Liverpool, Monday, Aug. 17—5 P. M.

Cotton—The market closed active at fully ⅛d. ℔ lb. advance over the prices at the opening, and the market still tends upward. The sales of the day have been fully 20,000 bales of all sorts. The prices of American descriptions closed as follows:

Middling Uplands	10⅞d.
Middling Orleans	11⅛d.

Breadstuffs—Wheat is easier, though prices are quotably unaltered.

Provisions—Lard is quiet and steady at 66s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

London, Monday, Aug. 17—5 P. M.

Calcutta Linseed has declined 1s., and is now quoted at 62s.

Havana, Monday, Aug. 17.

Sugar—Nos. 10 to 12 quiet at 7¾@8 reals ℔ arroba; Muscovadoes, fair to good refining, 7⅛@7⅜ reals. Exchange on London, 11½@11¾ ℔ cent. premium. Exchange on the United States 60 days sight in currency, 31¼@33¼ discount; short sight in currency, 31½@33¼ ℔ cent discount; in gold, 60 days sight, par @½ ℔ cent. premium; short sight, in gold, 1½@2½ ℔ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 17.

Cotton steady; Middling, 29½c.@30c. Petroleum dull and unsettled: Crude, 20c.; Refined, 31½c. Cloverseed, $8 25. Flour—No shipping demand and home demand limited; Extra, $8@$9; Northwestern Extra Family, $9 50@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10@$12 50. Wheat—Prime in fair demand; sales 4,000 bushels good and prime Red at $2 47@$2 48. Rye, $1 50. Corn quiet; Yellow, $1 27@$1 30; Mixed Western, $1 23@$1 25. Oats unsettled; sales 5,000 bushels New Pennsylvania at 70c.@75c. Coffee quiet; Rio, 20c.@23½c. Sugar—Cuba, 11c.@11¾c. for refining grades. Molasses dull. Provisions unchanged. Beeves in fair demand, prices unchanged; 1,650 head sold at 9c.@9¾c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 8c.@8¾c. for fair to good do.; 6c.@7½c. ℔ lb. gross for common. Sheep in fair demand; sales 10,000 head at 5c.@5½c. ℔ lb. gross, as to condition. Hogs in fair demand, at an advance; sales 3,000 at $14 50@$15 ℔ cwt., net.

Chicago, Monday, Aug. 17.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat moderately active and declined 2c.@2½c.: sales of No. 1 at $1 85@$1 86; No. 2 at $1 75½. Corn quiet and declined 1c.@1½c.: No. 1, in store, 98c.; No. 2 Fall, 95½c. Oats declined 2c.@2½c.; sales at 51½c. Rye moderately active and declined 3c.@4c.; sales at $1 25@$1 32. Barley quiet; sales at 52½c.@53c. for No. 2, in store. Whisky dull; in bond, 60c.; free, $2 20. Mess Pork, $29 25@$29 50. Lard quiet and steady at 18¾c. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Beef Cattle dull and nominal. Live Hogs dull and nominally declined 20c.@50c. Freights advanced 1c.; Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.@7½c. Receipts for two days—8,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 162,000 bushels Corn, 161,080 bushels Oats, 2,200 Live Hogs. Shipments—8,500 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 243,000 bushels Corn, 145,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 Live Hogs.

Oswego, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 17.

Flour is in good demand and the market is steady; sales 2,500 barrels at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $2 20; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $2 05. Corn firm. Corn Meal, $2 40 ℔ cwt. Millfeed steady and scarce: Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 9¼c., Corn 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson and $4 75 to New-York. Lake Imports—55,000 bushels Corn; 2,915,000 feet Timber. Canal Exports—2,000 bushels Corn, 1,281,542 feet of Lumber.

Buffalo, Monday, Aug. 17.

In Store—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 600,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels. Receipts of the week—32,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 246,000 bushels; Oats, 91,000 bushels. Freights, nominally unchanged and weak. Flour quiet, but steady. Wheat—The market is bare of Spring; New Amber is quoted at $2 25, and White at $2 35. Corn dull and weak; sales 40,000 bushels $1 09, and 2,000 bushels at $1 08. Oats firmer; sales 14,000 bushels New Western at 65c., and 67,000 bushels Prime New Western at 67c. Rye unchanged.

Baltimore, Monday, Aug. 17.

Cotton firm; Middling, 30c. Flour quiet and less firm; City Mills Superfine, $9 50@$10; do. Extra, $11 25@$13 25; do. Family, $13 25@$14; Northwestern Superfine, $7 75@$8 25; do. Extra, $8 75@$9 50. Wheat—Prime to choice, $2 55@$2 70; Low Grades dull at $2 20@$2 40. Corn dull; Prime White, $1 18@$1 20; Prime Yellow, $1 17@$1 18; Fly Cut and Warm, $1 15. Oats dull at 70c.@80c. Pork firm; Mess $30 50. Bacon active; Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Shoulders, 14¾c.@15c. Hams, 22c.@25c. Lard quiet at 19c.

Cincinnati, Monday, Aug. 17.

Flour dull; Family $10@$10 25. Wheat dull but easier; No. 2 New, $2; No. 1 do., $2 08. Corn firmer; higher prices are asked; Ear, 94c.@95c.; Shelled, 96c.@97c. Oats quiet and steady at 55c.; Mixed White, 57c.@58c. Rye advancing; sales at $1 30. Barley firm and scarce at $2 15@$2 25. Cotton firmer; Middling, 30c. Tobacco firm but quiet. Whisky is in limited demand at 70c. Mess Pork nominally unchanged; held at $28 75. Lard firm; held at 18¾c. Bulk Meats quiet at 12¾c.@14¾c. for Shoulders and sides. Bacon nominally unchanged. Gold, 146 buying.

Albany, Monday, Aug. 17.

The Cattle trade is extremely dull, owing to the exaggerated reports about the cattle disease. The demand for Beef has diminished very considerably, and what few buyers are present show no disposition to speculate. Receipts thus far, 4,500 head, and 1,000 head were held over since last week. Less than 1,000 head have changed hands at 6½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb., the outside for good Illinois Steers. About 50 head have been condemned by the Inspectors. Sheep range in price from 3¾c.@5¾c.@6c. with a comparatively fair demand.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

Cotton—The market is quiet; but little offering; no quotations; receipts, 16 bales new. Sterling Exchange dull and nominally unchanged. New-York sight drafts ¼ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 46¼. Flour easier; Superfine, $8 50. Corn steady at $1 10@$1 15. Oats quiet at 65c. Hay, choice, $27; stock very light. Bran, $1 20. Pork steady at $31. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. Lard firm; tierce 19c., kegs 21c.

Milwaukee, Monday, Aug. 17.

Flour dull and lower; City Double Extra, $9 50@$9 75; Country nominal. Wheat active and higher at $1 88 for No. 1 and $1 78 for No. 2. Oats dull at 57c. Corn, 99c. for No. 2. Receipts for two days—400 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 1,300 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

Louisville, Monday, Aug. 17.

Tobacco quiet and unchanged, with light receipts. Superfine Flour, $6 75@$7 25. Wheat—Red, $2 10@$2 20. Oats, 45c.@50c. Corn, 90c.@95c. Rye, $1 25. Mess Pork, 29c. Lard, 18¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. Raw Whisky, free, $1 25@$1 30.

Memphis, Monday, Aug. 17.

Cotton—Receipts, 24 bales. Flour dull; Superfine, $7 50@$8. Wheat, $1 75@$2. Corn, 80c.@82c. Oats, 55c. Mess Pork, $30@$30 50. Lard, 20½c.@21c. Bacon lower; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@17¾c. The first bale of new Cotton was received to-day.

Savannah, Ga., Monday, Aug. 17.

Cotton—The market is firm, with some light demand; holders too high for buyers. Middlings, 29c. No sales. Receipts, 45 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Monday, Aug. 17.

The advance in New-York and Liverpool caused an advance here in Cotton, and buyers are asking 28c. for Middlings. Sales, 17 bales.

Wilmington, N. C., Monday, Aug. 17.

Spirits Turpentine firmer at 41c.; New-York cask, 41¾c. Resins declined; Strained, $2; No. 2, $2 15; No. 1, $3@$3 75. Tar firm at $3 25.

Mobile, Ala., Monday, Aug. 17.

Cotton—Quiet but firm; sales 100 bales; Middling, 27½c.@28c.; receipts, 9 bales of new Cotton; exports, 1 bale.

Charleston, S. C., Monday, Aug. 17.

Cotton—The market is dull; no sales; Middlings nominal at 28c.; receipts, 13 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 17.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¼. Gold, 14[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

Caution!—Look out for worthless infringements upon my Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Every case of violation of my patent, either by using or vending, will be noticed and dealt with to the full extent of the law, for such cases provided. E. HOLMES, 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of Boston	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Denmark	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Aug. 5	Hamburg	New-York.
China	Aug. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 8	Bremen	New-York.
Aleppo	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Minnesota	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Cimbria	Aug. 18	New-York	Hamburg.
Russia	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Malta	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Aug. 20	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Aug. 22	New-York	London.
Hibernia	Aug. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Aug. 22	New-York	Havre.
Northern Light	Aug. 22	New-York	Bremen.
FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.			
Guiding Star	Aug. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Aug. 20	New-York	Havana.
Granada	Aug. 22	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 17—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool*—James Hunter and wife, J. A. Gordon Duff and wife, Mr. Hiffin and wife, Wm. Rowan and wife, A. Bowen, wife and infant, Mrs. Galton, Miss Susan Galton, Miss Elizabeth Ross, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Jane Peters, Mrs. H. B. Atkinson, Mrs. Bragg, Mrs. Kite, Capt. Bergfield, wife, child and servant, Mme. Marchand, Mlle. Marchand, Henry Morford, Mr. Card, Mr. Hester, Wm. Lowry, E. Cox, Mr. Harly, Geo. P. Williams, F. Cole, C. Begland, F. B. Rice, B. Schlesinger, Mr. Conlon, Miss Scott, Miss Emma Crew, Miss Paston, Miss Lucy Ryan, Miss A. M. Reid, Miss Clarke, Miss A. Spachman, Miss S. Fletcher, Miss A. Fletcher, Miss E. D. Reid, Miss Odell, Miss E. Odell, Miss B. Odell, Miss P. Odell, Miss Van Meter, Rev. Mr. Van Meter, Miss Pendy, Mr. Lighttoot, Mr. Hillbeam, Mr. Hopper, Mr. Webb, Mr. Hubback, H. F. Robertson, H. C. Carson, R. Waterhouse, Luis Martinez, J. C. Duggan, Mr. Bashaw, Pat. O'Brien, Rev. Mr. McHaboe, Rev. W. O'Conner, Rev E. Morrisy, Rev. M. McDermott, Rev. Thomas Pettitt, Rev. J. Beosnahan, Rev. L. Scanlon, Rev. J. Gallagan, Rev. Pat. Fay, Rev. F. Hicky, Rev. J. McGuire, Rev. T. Norris, Rev. T. Fitzpatrick, Rev. M. Kerr, Rev. T. Duffy, N. Pettitt, James O'Brien, A. Subelsky, R. Lingwood, A. F. Harburton, A. T. Robertson, J. H. Reid, W. L. Cruikshank, Thos. Le Geays, John Herron, T. A. Fletcher, Thomas Long, Mr. Kennedy.

Aug. 17—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen.*—Henry Thiermann, Mr. and Mrs. L. Born and family, George Steilman, Miss Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Botz and child, Mr. and Mrs. Meiser, Mr. Neidecker, Mr. Egger, Jaspar Eckhard and family, Mr. Sinle, Mr. Longfellow, Mrs. Howe and children, Mr. Ahrens, Mr. and Mrs. Knoll, John Braukhorst, George Graf, Mrs. Sophy Wechler, Chr. Bumpp, G. Wanner, Mr. Evers and family, Miss Matilda Lorenz, Mr. S. Freinberger, S. G. Kauser, Chris. Grote, L. Bohn, Mrs. and Miss Buck, A. Frielrig, H. Oith, Charles Finke and family, E. Sudenvort, M. Aldenkircher, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blois, Chas. Flennet, F. Huiskamp, Mrs. J. Metzger and children, Isidor Maier, W. von Seidenck, Mrs. T. Scheibter and family, H. Gunter and family, Miss Ann Bavolpp, J. M. Genpel, Mrs. A. Fanser and son, J. A. Blaffer, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle and family, W. A. Potter, W. Marks, Miss P. Schoot, L. Scholenburg, Elias Seidle, G. Stark, Miss J. Budeman, A. Guisland, Mr. and Mrs. Cole and infant, G. A. Nathan, Chrs. Heider, wife and infant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 13 | Sun sets.... 6 54 | Moon sets.... 7 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 02 | Gov. Island. 8 51 | Hell Gate .. 10 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Salvor, Hallett, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Cimbria, (N. G.,) Barenels, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Southern Rights, Woodworth, Bordeaux, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Malaiell, (Aust.,) Lugnizzo, Cette, Slocovich & Smith; Alexander, (Swed.,) Almfeldt, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Triag, (Norw.,) Olsen, Trieste, H. W. O. Edye; Due Tratelli, (Ital.,) Mossiny, Cette, A. Agresti.

Brigs Union Star, (Br.,) Merriam, St. John, N. B., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Catawba, Gilchrist, Boston, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Lark, Scopean, Curacoa, Jones & Lough; Mercedes, (Br.,) Kohl, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; Sir Robert Meldine, (Br.,) Griffith, Wilmington, N. C., R. March; Nellie Johnson, (Br.,) Hoprus, St. John, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Agenora, (Br.,) Lemaitre, Cork for orders, H. & T. W. Meyer; Sarah Ellen, (Br.,) McLauchlin, Halifax, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Ruth H. Baker, Loring, Georgetown, D. C., Walsh, Field & Way; Jas. Nelson, Staples, Taunton; Ann Amelia, Bush, Norfolk; S. F. Fabens, Cook, Parnahiba, Lunt Bros.; Harry & Ned, Greene, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Marblehead, Lieut.-Commander Fitch, Key West Aug. 5, via Norfolk Aug. 15. The M. has been attached to the West India Squadron for 11 months. She carries 9 guns and has a crew of 78 men.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, Aug. 5, via Queenstown 6th, with merchandise and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 7, passed steamship Java, 32 miles west of Fastnet, bound E. Aug. 8, lat. 51 33, lon. 7 45, passed steamship Tarifa, bound E. Aug. 15, lat. 43 14, lon. 60 15, passed bark Belvidere, (of Gothenberg,) bound to Boston; 45 days out.

Steamship New-York, (N. G.,) Dreyer, Bremen Aug. 1, via Southampton 4th, with mdse., £30,000 sterling and 614 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage. No date, lat. 48 52, lon. 27 42, passed bark England, (Br.,) bound E. 15th, lat. 41 34, passed steamship Hermann, bound E.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Estelle, Ward, Philadelphia.

Bark Tweed, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Gray, Hamburg 48 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had light S. and S. W. winds, with much fog; saw large quantities of ice on the western edge of the Banks.

Bark J. L. Thiermann, (N. G.,) Nordenheld, Bremen 59 ds., with mdse. and 172 passengers to master. Has had light westerly winds and fogs the entire passage.

Brig Talbot, (Br.,) Sampson, Fortune Bay, N. F., 12 ds., in ballast to Howland & Aspinwall. Has been 7 ds. north of George's Shoals, with light winds and calms. Saw pilot-boat No. 2 60 miles east of Sandy Hook. Had light winds.

Brig Athol, (Br.,) McSwain, Port Talbot 48 ds., with railroad iron to order. Had light winds with thick fog almost the entire passage. July 5, lat. 50 4, lon. 11 50, spoke brig Maria, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, 90 ds. from Montevideo for Falmouth, and supplied her with provisions and water.

Brig Nazarene, (Br.,) Murphy, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Eliza Thompson, (of New-Haven,) Young, Guanica, P. R., 15 ds., via New-Haven, with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Albatross, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig C. Morris, (Br.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Ida Cutter, Edgettsor, Hillsboro, with plaster to W. Tompkins.

Brig Morning Light, Pratt, New-Haven.

Brig Mary Given, Crowel, St. John, to master.

Brig Martha, (of Arichat, Guion, Glace Bay, ten days, with coal to G. S. Brewer.

Schr. Olive Branch, (of Machias,) French, Grand Menan, N. B., 12 ds., with lath and fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Onward, (of Cherryfield,) Bunker, Glace Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to G. H. Brewer.

Schr. Dexter Washburn, Harkness, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber and naval stores to Beard & Sons.

Schr. Anna W. Collins, Tooker, Georgetown, for Newark.

Schr. Loon, Edgill, Baltimore 9 ds., with lumber to Geo. Howes & Co.

Schr. Capella, (Br.,) Taylor, Dorchester, N. B., 12 ds., with building stone to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Thomas Fish, (of Thomaston,) Willey, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Flying Cloud, (Br.,) McIntyre, Port Caledonia, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to C. H. Trumbull.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Elizabeth Segur, Grogan, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. S. Gillaseer, Cahill, Port Johnson, for Wareham.

Schr. Juno, Metcalf, Rockland, to Kimball, Hoff & Co.

Schr. M. A. Rowland, Fuller, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Amoy, Knapp, Nantucket Shoals, with fish to H. C. Rogers & Co.

Schr. Susan, Snow, Boston.

Schr. Old Zack, Lynch, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Leila, Gilmore, Belfast, with laths to White & Co.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, South Pier, R. I., for Haverstraw.

Schr. Ann Carlet, Prescott, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Nile, Spear, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Red Jacket, Avrill, Rockland, with stone to Brainard & Co.

Schr. Charles Trefethen, Taunton.

Schr. Chas. I. Kingsland, Knight, Northport.

Schr. G. R. Conover, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. Glenwood, (Lawrence, Horton's Point, for Rondout.

Schr. Quickstep, Wilsey, Providence.

Schr. Roanoke, Barrett, Norwich.

Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Alexandria.

Schr. Leesburg, Davis, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, Clark, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Wm. R. Gains, Pease, Boston, to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, Sanders, New-London.

Schr. O. H. Booth, Longstreet, Virginia.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven for Port Johnson.

Schr. Joseph. Corwin, New-Haven for Port Johnson.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, Bridgeport for Port Johnson.

Schr. Clara Smith, Smith, Boston for Alexandria.

Schr. Louisa Gray, Lovell, Boston for Newburg.

Schr. Vigilant, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. John Wright, Hinson, Portland, (Conn.) for Brooklyn.

Schr. Talitha and Hannah, Deming, Norwich.

Schr. Green C. Turner, Hyde, Dighton.

Schr. A. W. Johnson, Clauson, New-Haven.

Schr. Phenix, Taylor, Hartford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Raven, Combs, Fall River.

Schr. Trade-Wind, Glover, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Leontine, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to Morton & Campbell.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Falkenburg, Providence.

Schr. Planet, Dermott, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Anna C. Leverett, Wiley, Greenport, for Alexandria.

Schr. J. M. Bayles, Arnold, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Angler, Bees, Warehaven.

Schr. Mary H. Hickman, White, Stamford.

Schr. R. L. Kenney, Kelly, Middletown.

Schr. Stephen Waterford, Baise, New-Bedford.

Schr. Honduson, Beebe, Bridgeport.

Schr. Hattie Baker, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. Luna, Smith, Somerset.

Schr. Omust, Heath, Bristol, for Rondout.

Schr. Elizabeth Davison, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Gen. Howard, Johnson, Augusta, with lumber for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. Currie, Reed, Portland, (Conn.,) with stone.

Schr. Capella, Taylor, Portchester.

Schr. Grecian, Crowley, Addison, with piles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Newport, with stone to Maxwell & Co.

Schr. Angeline, Hax, Rockland, with stone.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Providence.

Schr. Josephine, Warden, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Mary Lovell, Beebe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet, Fuller, Portland, with lumber.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Port Jefferson.

Schr. E. A. Elliott, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Bristol.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Louise, Babben, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Baltimore, for Dighton.

Schr. Ely, Gardiner, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. E. S. Steele, Worden, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Evergreen, Bellows, Philadelphia, for Bristol.

Schr. A. T. Sipple, Hodges, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. P. M. French, Jones, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. T. Lake, Adams, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Arthur S. Simpson, Church, Providence.

Schr. Onterio, Barber, Providence.

Schr. Astoria, Ball, Hancock, for Rondout.

Schr. Cornelia, Wells, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Moses T. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr. D. B. Steelman, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. Lottie Klots, Young, Alexandria, for Hoboken.

Schr. Rebecca, Smith, Georgetown.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Bell, Georgetown.

Schr. J. & T. Merritt, Boye, Virginia.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. I. J. Merritt, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Lamartine, Saulsbury, Boston.

Schr. Uncle Joe, Horner, Chester, Conn.

Schr. G. P. Taylor, Warren, Elizabethport.

Schr. Watchman, Carr, Warren.

Schr. New-Zealand, Cook, Boston.

Schr. James Diverty, Carroll, New-Haven.

Schr. Curtis Goodwin, Bishop, Pawtucket.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Seaman, Providence.

Schr. Henry, Tyrrell, Mystic.

Schr. Oneco, Chase, Providence.

Schr. B. K. Sharp, Cole, Folly Landing.

Schr. Samuel Eddy, Catherge, Virginia, for Newark.

Schr. Henry Cole, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr. Cornelius, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Zeiuff, Virginia.

Schr. Joseph, Trambus, Virginia.

Schr. Saratoga, Webb, Newburg, for Providence.

Sloop Gen. Warren, Smith, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Sloop Oak, Mitchell, Newport.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 17—Arr. steamers Siberia, from Liverpool; Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; Neptune, from New-York; Nereus, from New-York; ship Themis, from London; barks Meguntiocook, from Cronstadt; Harriet Lievesly, from Greenock; Warrior, from Gambia; Lizzie H. Jackson, from Rotterdam; Henry Flintney, from Cardenas; brigs E. A. Carver, from Cienfuegos; Josiah A. Devereux, from Georgetown; schrs. Waterloo and Bramhall, from Kenduskeag; W. Barnard, Charlie & Will, and Princess, from New-York.

Also arr. brig Watchmate, from Ponce.

Below—Bark Ocean Eagle, from Smyrna.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 17—Arr. steamship Falcon, from Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 17—Arr. Sarepta, from Boston; brig Black Fish, from New-York.

Cld. bark George & Jeanne.

Spoken, &c.

Chrysolite—ship, from St. John, N. B., bound E., Aug. 9, lat. 38 10, lon. 42 50.

Niagara—N. G. bark, hence for River Saguenay, Aug. 10, lat. 46 30, lon. 66.

Resolute—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, Aug. 10, lat. 42 50, lon. 59 45.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Queenstown, Aug. 17.—The Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Co.'s steamship Colorado, Capt. Cutting, which left New-York Aug. 5, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.—The steamship Moravian, Capt. Brown, of Allan's Line, which left Quebec Aug. 8, arrived here to-day.

Southampton, Aug. 17.—The steamship Allemannia, which left New-York Aug. 4, arrived at this port at 5¾ o'clock on Saturday evening, on the way to Hamburg.

The steamship Weser, which left New-York Aug. 6, arrived at this port at 10¾ o'clock last evening. After landing English passengers and mails, the Weser proceeded to Bremen.

Bremen, Aug. 17.—The steamship Smidt, from New-York, arrived at Bremerhaven early on the morning of the 15th.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,

Continue to Make a Specialty of the

GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S

SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus;

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT

CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR .... LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR .... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .... PARIS.

AND

WINNER OF THE WAGER

OF

30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

$5,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the recovery of the following UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, New 6s, stolen from the office of the Star Fire Insurance Company, No. 96 Broadway, on the afternoon of Aug. 6, 1868:

$4,000 in Bonds of $1,000 each, numbered as follows: 60607, 60608, 60609.

$36,000 in Bonds of $500 each, numbered as follows:

63089,	62090,	117555,	58153,	58154,	58155,	58156,	58157,
58158,	58159,	74653,	74654,	74655,	74666,	74656,	74657,
74658,	74659,	1967,	636[illegible]8,	84620,	84621,	84622,	88025,
[illegible]185,	90192,	90193,	69070,	69071,	12100,	88093,	88089,
88090,	88091,	38454,	38457,	38458,	38459,	38461,	23185,
23186,	23187,	106603,	79663,	94140,	3286[illegible],	8[illegible]988,	34122,
54789,	39991,	39992,	62110,	62111,	83763,	55861,	861[illegible]8,
33660,	69096,	10[illegible]894,	57728,	59357,	106377,	106378,	64232,
70540,	20294,	20295,	20296,	70780,	102250,	44026,	80612.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying, selling or negotiating the same.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.

ROOT'S WROUGHT IRON SECTIONAL

SAFETY BOILER

has no large sheet-iron shell to explode; is tested to 300 pounds; economical and durable. Also Root's Trunk Engines, Vertical and Horizontal Engines, all descriptions, Steam Pumps, Machinery, &c. Send for pamphlets and price lists. Agents wanted. JOHN B. ROOT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffees, mackerel, flour, sugars and all kinds of groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOS. R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray streets, New-York.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, Post Office Box No. 4,264. No. 18 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TO TAILORS—GOOD COAT HANDS TO baste frock and business coats for machines; board and sleep room if required; good tailoresses and button hole maker wanted. No. 240 Mott-st., corner of Prince.